

California Antiquarian Book Fair February 2020

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SCENES FROM THE ALASKA GOLD RUSH

1. **[Alaska]. [Western Photographica].** *[Collection of Thirty-three Stereoviews Depicting Scenes from the Alaska Gold Rush].* Meadville, Pa: Keystone View Company, 1898-1899. Thirty-three stereoviews. Light scattered wear, but images generally clean and crisp. Very good.

A collection of stereoviews showing scenes from the Alaska Gold Rush, including numerous photographs of Native Americans, miners, the diggings, and mining camps. The Keystone View Company was one of the most prolific and popular stereoview companies in America, becoming a leader in the field in the early years of the 20th century. The images here all depict the Klondike and the Alaskan Gold Rush, including scenes in Beaver City, Chilkoot Pass, the Alleukaket River, and others. A series of five stereocards all show scenes in Sheep Camp, including "9212 - Courtney's Store and Post Office," "9202 - Our Party en Route to the Klondike," "9198 - A Picturesque Street," "9210 - Main Street," and "9206 - Dr. J. Jones' Residence-Preparing Dinner." Four cards contain images of the native population, entitled "9358 - Natives of Alaska-Alaskan Indians," "11518 - Drying Fish on the Yukon River, Alaska," "11540 - Malamut Indians Moving Camp, Alaska," and "11558 - Stop for Lunch, Malamut Indians, Alaska," which shows a squaw breast feeding her baby. A nice collection of views of Alaska at this pivotal moment in its history. \$750

LETTERS FROM A WASHINGTON PROSPECTOR

2. **Alexander, Henry Ruffner.** *Letters 1886 to 1926. Henry R. Alexander, Blanche F. Alexander, William A. Alexander. Compiled by W.A. Alexander [manuscript title].* [N.p.] 1954. 15,901-1347pp. [Approximately 470pp. total, containing 148 letters, 95 of which are written from the American West]. Illustrated with four original photographs and several original manuscripts. Red cloth, manuscript title on spine and front cover. Light soiling and wear. Related newspaper clippings pasted to first few leaves. Internally clean with minor wear. Very good.

Volume of letters copied at a later date, charting part of one family's history from West Virginia to the West Coast and back. The letters here are written by three members of the Alexander family ~ Henry Ruffner Alexander (1866-1935), Henry's wife Blanche (1869-1941), and Henry's son William, who also appears to have been the compiler of the volume. The table of contents lists letters to family, letters written to William at College, and transcribed postcards written home during William's first auto road trip in 1934.

Perhaps most interesting are the first two sections comprising Henry's letters written from out West, primarily from 1898 to 1911 while living and prospecting in Washington State. His letters are full of detailed descriptions of the places he visits, recording each place through the lens of a seemingly religious and tidy young man. An interleaved map charts Henry's

journey from Cincinnati through Missouri and Arkansas, across Kansas and Colorado to Salt Lake, then to California and Washington. His letters follow similar course. Some of Henry's original manuscripts have been used to illustrate the volume, including maps.

A few of Henry's earliest letters are included here, written from Kansas in 1886 when he was twenty years old. He describes life working on a cattle ranch and living on the prairie hunting for employment. From Kiowa he writes, "This country is overrun with men and it is hard to get work. I have about come to the conclusion that W.Va. is as good as the West. You can make more there working for 50c a day than you can here for a dollar." He describes local Indians, the emptiness of the West, and a trip to Dodge City in May 1886: "Dodge City is about the size of Charleston [W.V.], and crowded with cowboys, Mexicans, gamblers, and penniless men. Several poor fellows have asked me for enough to buy them something to eat. I was not able to give them anything but my sympathy and advice. I did that heartily. My advice to each one was to go to your home if you have one as soon as you can get there. ... Hundreds of covered wagons pass here every week going west to take up land. There is quite a drought here, the dust shoe mouth deep and the weather very warm."

Despite his admonition that others should head back east, he seems only to have gone as far as Arkansas before eventually making his way out to Colorado en route to Washington, where he stays with his uncle. (The letters jump in date from 1886 to 1898.) He gives Pueblo a glowing review, with beautiful scenery and a pleasant climate. In a letter dated February 1898 he writes:

"Pueblo is a live and free town of about 3500 population with room around it for 35 billion within plain view. ... Just east and about half a mile is a Mexican village and all of the houses native built with adobe. ... There are several gold smelting shops in the town that run night and day and Sunday. They get the gold ore from Cripple Creek, and the surrounding mountains. The farming is done by irrigation, which is a large main ditch running out in the country from the Arkansas River, laterals running out into the farms from the main. Without this nothing could be raised here as it rarely rains, and never in the winter. The dust on the roads and in the streets is one inch thick."

By March he is in Sacramento, having traveled through the Grand Canyon ~ which he found "fantastical" ~ and Salt Lake City ~ which he found tremendously overrated. "I stopped in Salt Lake City about 8 hours. I expected to stay a day or two but saw all that interested me or that would interest you in a few hours. It is the most overrated city I ever saw or heard of." While offering vague praise for City Hall, he notes that beyond that "there is nothing in Salt Lake to see but the 3 blocks of the misdirected work of the Mormons. The Temple, the Tabernacle, and the place the marriage service is performed compose one whole block and 3 separate buildings, surrounded by a stone wall about 10 feet high with iron gates at intervals. A Salt Lake City block is about the size of six Charleston blocks." While in Sacramento he visited the "Chinese Quarter" and "saw a poor fellow, nicely dressed, come out of an opium den 'presumably,' for his eyes were glassy and he looked like an opium slave. I stepped in on five Chinamen at supper, which was to me a curiosity. They held two square sticks in one hand and used them more gracefully than we do the knife and fork with both...." He continues, writing, "I saw dozens of Indians coming through Nevada. They were very much the finest looking Indians I ever saw. One sat on the opposite seat in the car from me. A Chinaman got on the train, the ugliest man I ever saw, took his seat behind the Indian and begun to talk jargon to the Indian, who thoroughly understood him but looked disgusted and answered in monosyllables. It was a good time to compare the Indian and the Chinaman. The Indian compared favorably, finally curling up on the seat and going to sleep. The coolie then directed his attention to me, peeling an orange and offering me half. I thought of leprosy and declined."

Writing from Seattle several days later, he describes Portland as a "wide open" town, with saloons and businesses open on Sundays, chock full of prospectors and adventurers headed for the Klondike. He describes both miners and the town. Several days later he leaves Seattle and heads west for central Washington, where he stakes a mining claim with a partner on the Columbia River. Writing from Wilbur at the start of April 1898:

"I will take an early train in the morning for Spokane to complete a prospector outfit, and return here the next day at noon, when I and my partner will start for the Columbia River, where we will wait a few days to see if the Colville Reservation will be opened. My partner is about 50 years old and named Robinson. He is the only one I have found out here that does

not swear, preachers excepted, and an experienced miner. The Colville Reservation is inhabited by Indians and supposed to be rich in gold minerals, or more properly speaking, quartz. The government is going to throw it open for mineral purposes only. The Indians are not dangerous, although a squaw horsewhipped a white man here the other night."

He and his partner stake the claims they want once the Reservation is opened ~ Henry claims to be the first man in ~ and he and his partner work their mining claim for a couple of years, presumably with some measure of success. Included here is a map of his claim ~ his original manuscript ~ outlining his location near Keller. In early 1900, Henry sends for his sweetheart, Blanche, and she joins him in Washington. In November 1900 he is among the first men elected to the office of county commissioner in Ferry County. He writes: "The office pays \$4.00 per diem and 10c a mile each way. I am 50 miles from the court house so my mileage will amount to \$10. We meet four times each year. There is nothing in the office but prestige. It will bring me in contact with the very men I want to meet, mine operators. You will wonder how a man can get an office living 50 miles from the courthouse ring. This county is not old enough to have a ring. The officers elect are the first elected in the county."

Henry continues to prospect for the next decade, writing letters home which discuss local Indians, his neighbors, mining and miners, local politics, and more. The final letter from Washington State is written in February 1911. There follow several letters from Henry to his mother written after Henry and Blanche returned home to West Virginia. A handful of Blanche's letters written to her mother-in-law also follow, datelined Washington. The final eighty pages contain letters written by Henry to his son, William, while William was away at college. These are followed by a few pages of transcribed postcards William sent while on a road trip in 1934.

Although these were copied at a later date, the letters provide a wonderful descriptive look at the life of a prospector in Washington, covering a substantial period of time. To the best of our knowledge, these letters have not been published in any way. \$2,250

EARLY NEVADA GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

3. Blasdel, H.G. *Second Inaugural Address of H.G. Blasdel, Governor of the State of Nevada. Delivered January 8th, 1867, Before the Senate and Assembly, in Joint Convention.* Carson City: J.E. Eckley, 1867. 22pp. Original pink printed wrappers. Lightly soiled, creased. Presentation inscription at foot of front cover. Older adhesive on title page, minor wear and soiling to text. Very good.

The second address by the first governor of the newly-created state of Nevada, inscribed on the front cover, presumably by the governor himself: "Compl. of H.G.B." This address covers mining, losses from Indian depredation, the new boundaries of the state, and gambling. "Gaming is an intolerable and inexcusable vice.... Every energy of the state should be invoked to suppress it." Relatively rare, and an early Nevada imprint. We locate five copies in OCLC, at the Huntington, Denver Public Library, the Newberry, Princeton, and SMU. Also rare on the market, with auction records locating only this copy in the last fifty years.

Checklist of Nevada Imprints 94. Armstrong 431.

\$2,000

BOOKSIN SKETCH OF ALAMEDA

4. Booksin, Louis Alexander. *Alameda [manuscript title].* [Alameda, Ca.] 1880. Pencil drawing on a sheet 9.75 x 13 inches. Negligible wear. Signed and dated by the artist. Near fine.

Accomplished pencil sketch of a barn in a pastoral setting, drawn by Louis Alexander Booksin. Booksin (1858-1948) was a California artist who settled in the San Jose area. The present sketch shows a slightly-dilapidated barn or out-building in the foreground on the left of the sheet, with a rail fence and a tree just to the right. The door hangs askew, and a gate is propped alongside the building. A hint of a house can be seen to the far left, and another off in the distance on the right side. A nice image. \$250

BRACKENRIDGE OPPOSES THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

5. **Brackenridge, Henry M.** [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Henry Brackenridge to James Causten Regarding the War with Mexico*]. Tarentum, Pa. Oct. 12, 1846. [2]pp. on a quarto sheet. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good.

Letter written by author, lawyer, and former Congressman Henry M. Brackenridge to his friend James Causten regarding the inevitability and immense difficulty of war with Mexico. Brackenridge (1786-1871) was involved in the War of 1812 and later authored a history of it. He served briefly in Congress for Pennsylvania in 1840, losing a bid for reelection and thence devoting himself to a literary life. He herein writes to James Causten, husband of Dolley Madison's niece, Anna, deploring the inevitability of war, and astutely assessing the military situation. He writes:

"The prospect of peace with Mexico is at an end. No one knows better than Sta. Anna and Almonte, the impossibility of our carrying on a war of Conquest, without a large standing or regular army. A guerrilla war will now begin, our troops will never penetrate beyond Monterey, if so far. We shall be compelled to fall back on the Rio Grande, and here will be a line of two thousand miles to keep up, not to speak of California. Gen. Wool's army will soon be required to support Taylor instead of making to Chihuahua. The clouds are gathering fast over our country ~ I pray God that they may be scattered by the rays of peace."

In the end, American military leaders opted to go on the offensive and take the war into the heart of Mexico, eliminating the problem of defending our lengthy border. Brackenridge subsequently relates that he has some books to sell or donate to a library, should Causten know of anyone who would wish to have them. \$600

RARE CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER, WITH DEBATES ON A NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

6. [**California Newspapers**]. *The Santa Cruz Local Item*. Santa Cruz: H. Coffin, 1879-1880. 8 issues, [8]pp. each, plus two broadsheet supplements. Folio newsprint. Contemporary sales agency ink stamps. Light wear and chipping at top edges; a few nicks and minor wear to other edges. Light toning and dust soiling to regular newspaper issues; broadsheets moderately toned and slightly brittle. Very good.

An excellent group of eight issues, plus two broadsheet supplements, of this rare California newspaper. The Local Item was one of two newspapers, along with the Courier, published, in Santa Cruz in the late 1870s; the two papers merged in 1880. The present group contains five issues and two broadsheet supplements from April and May 1879, which contain much news and debate over the ratification of the new California state constitution, which was eventually approved by popular vote on May 7, 1879. Among the many issues debated are the apportionment of local and state power, the judicial and educational articles, powers of taxation, and clauses prohibiting Chinese residents from the vote and many types of employment. The two supplemental broadsheets print opinions on the new Constitution from various California and eastern newspapers, as well as excerpts from speeches of California politicians Thomas Laine and Creed Haymond. On the whole, the view put forward and reprinted by the newspaper take a fairly negative view of the new Constitution. The final three issues present here from the end of 1879 and the beginning of 1880 contain a mix of local, state and national news, developments in San Francisco markets, and stories of human and more fantastical interest, such as an account of Colorado ranch life, updates on Yellow Fever epidemics, reports of a sea monster, and a lengthy exposé on a woman who had posed as a man for a quarter-century.

A rare periodical, and a good document of an important political moment in California state history. OCLC locates only a run at Berkeley, and a group of early issues at AAS. \$1,500

"WEALTH BEYOND THE DREAM OF AVARICE"

7. [**California Oil**]. **Bernalillo Oil Company**. *Wealth in Less than One Year. From California Again a Way Is Pointed Out for Wealth Beyond the Dream of Avarice* [*caption title*]. [Boston. 1900]. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded; light wear. Very good.

Rare illustrated prospectus for the potentially fraudulent Bernalillo Oil Company, based in Boston and San Diego at the turn of the 20th century. The text promises astounding returns, stating that, "Enormous fortunes ~ greater by far than those made by Gold in its brightest days ~ are now being made in California Oil. Few in the East appreciate the stupendous nature of this great industrial awakening, and the unparalleled opportunity it affords for large profits on even limited investments." The promoters further advise readers to send away for more complete information about the company's holdings and business plans, but also provide the hard sell, intimating that the price of the stock will rise precipitously in the very near future and that recipients of the prospectus should "buy at once." Nevertheless, A 1905 article in the business periodical *United States Investor* cast serious doubt on the venture, writing in response to a query about the trustworthiness of the company that, "The stocks have no market value, and intrinsically they are not believed to be worth more than the paper they are printed on." Not in OCLC. \$675

THE TAX DELINQUENTS OF PETALUMA, SOME CHINESE

8. [California]. *Delinquent Taxes Petaluma Road District 1873-74 1874-1875 & 1875-1876* [manuscript cover title]. [Petaluma]. 1873-1876. 31 leaves. Large folio. Original maroon half calf and cloth, manuscript label on front cover. Corners and spine heavily worn, some loss to spine ends. Internally clean and highly legible. Very good.

Large ledger detailing delinquent taxes for Petaluma for three years, listing names and values of personal property including real estate. Among these are entries for several Chinese. By 1860 Petaluma had developed a thriving little Chinatown which housed about 500 people, together with shops and laundries. As with elsewhere in California and across the United States, the Chinese began to face greater and greater hostilities through the 1860s and 1870s, culminating in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Many of the early Chinese immigrants to California are unrecorded and unremarked by history, making this tax ledger an important source for the Chinese community in Petaluma.

The records for 1873-1874 list seventy-seven delinquent tax accounts, including one Chinese named Tung On who had personal property valued at \$200. The following year lists sixty-two delinquent accounts, including one Chinese named Tie Woo (listed elsewhere as Tigh Woo, but presumably the same man), who had personal property valued at \$500. There is a sharp increase in delinquencies for 1875-1876, with 169 entries, including ten Chinese and one woman, a Miss O'Gorman, all with property valued anywhere from \$50 to \$600. Interestingly, there is also a listing for an African Chapel on Lot 276 in Petaluma. None of the Chinese are noted as owning real estate. Each year is followed by a notarized statement signed by the County Auditor. A manuscript note by him indicates that the delinquency list for 1875 was published in the local paper. Marginal annotations to the ledger occasionally note that someone has left the county, has died, or that property has been sold. Where real estate is involved, either the town lot is noted or there is a description such as "5 acres swamp land in Block 25 East Petaluma." Following the tax rolls, there are nineteen printed certificates completed in manuscript pasted into the volume, denoting sales of real estate. \$950

EARLY DENNY POCKET MAP OF CALIFORNIA

9. [California]. *Denny's Pocket Map of Lake County California 1904* [caption title]. San Francisco: Edward Denny & Co., 1904. Folding map, 26.5 x 17 inches. Original printed wrappers. Some wear and creasing to wrappers. Light dust soiling and scattered faint foxing. Very good.

A rare pocket map of Lake County, California, published by Edward Denny in 1904. The map is printed in blue ink and is divided into townships, with Guenoc and Gallayomi Ranchos identified near the foot of the map area, and major roads through the county delineated. Clear Lake, the county's namesake, is prominently depicted at center and numerous springs are located and named in its vicinity. The present edition of this map is the first, with revised editions published in 1907 and 1910. All are quite rare, but the 1904 edition is particularly so, with only one copy located by OCLC, at the Bancroft Library. \$850

SCARCE PORTFOLIO OF CALIFORNIA SCENES

10. [California]. *Portfolio Containing Choice Views of California [cover title]*. Cincinnati: Tom Jones, 1904. [36] loose plates, one of them folding. Oblong folio. Original gray paper portfolio with metal snaps. Heavy wear to portfolio, old tape reinforcement to edges. Plates generally clean, with some minor soiling and light wear, particularly to lower left corner. Folding plate with wear to center fold. Good.

Large souvenir portfolio of photogravure views around the state of California, including a folding panorama of Los Angeles. Many of the plates contain multiple vignettes, and all are captioned. Images include scenes of Santa Monica, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Yosemite, Shasta, and Tahoe, as well as the University of California, views in a Chinese opium den, missions, the ostrich farm in Pasadena, the Arizona Gardens at Monterey, and more. Most of the "Scenic Souvenirs" published by Tom Jones were in miniature format ~ small accordion-fold souvenir books not on this scale. Though we find no records under this title in OCLC, we do locate four copies of a work by Tom Jones entitled *Scenic Treasures of California*, which is of similar size and composition. We find two auction records for the present title, both more than ten years old. Scarce.
\$400

STOCKTON - "A CONTINUANCE OF GOOD TIMES"

11. [California]. *Stockton, Cal. The Gateway City [cover title]*. San Francisco: Western Folder Co., [1908]. [21]pp., in accordion style. Oblong 32mo. Original pictorial wrappers. Contemporary agent's ink stamp on front wrap. Light wear and dust soiling. Very good.

A scarce little promotional for the city of Stockton, California during the first decade of the 20th century. The accordion-style pages contain illustrations of local notable architecture and a brief text describing and praising the city, where "a combination of influences has brought a continuance of good times." We locate three copies, at Yale, UC Davis, and Columbia.
\$250

SCARCE CALIFORNIA COUNTY POCKET MAP

12. [California]. *Weber's Map of Sierra County California [cover title]*. San Francisco; Los Angeles: C.F. Weber & Co., 1914. Folding map, 20 x 26.5 inches. Original printed wrappers. Small perforation at upper margin of wraps, also slightly affecting upper map border. A few slight separations at fold points. Light tanning. Still very good.

A scarce and attractive folding map of Sierra County, California, "Showing towns, steam and electric railroads, wagon and automobile roads, township and section lines, rivers, creeks, reclamation and irrigation districts, etc." The map clearly marks out township plats. County lines are delineated in pink, with the map centered on Sierra County, but also it also depicts the northern part of Nevada County, the southern part of Plumas County, and the eastern tip of Yuba County. OCLC locates three copies, at the Huntington, the California Historical Society, and UC Berkeley.
\$675

UNRECORDED CALIFORNIA ROAD MAP

13. [California]. [Automobiles]. *Goodrich Road Map of Southern California [caption title]*. [Akron. 1919]. Folding map, 19 x 24 inches. Slight discoloration and a few short separations along folds, slightly affecting text. Very good.

A rare early Southern California automobile map published by Goodrich tires. The map shows the principal driving routes between San Diego and Paso Robles, and as far west as Indian Wells, Needles, and Yuma, with an inset of Los Angeles and the surrounding area. The reverse contains advertisements for Goodrich tires and their touring services for California, plus four small maps that depict the downtowns of San Diego and Los Angeles, as well as the coastal areas west of L.A., and the stretch of towns from Pasadena to Claremont. Not in OCLC.
\$750

ALL ROADS LEAD TO SAN DIEGO

14. [California]. [Automobiles]. *Highway Map to California via San Diego* [cover title]. San Diego: Frye & Smith, 1929. Large folding map, approximately 21.5 x 34 inches. A couple small patches of staining and three minor areas of loss. Very light wear and toning. Very good.

This scarce road map of California and the United States was prepared by the National Highway Committee and published by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. On one side of the sheet, a "Map of the National Highways Terminating at San Diego, California" depicts several transcontinental routes from New York and several other points on the Eastern Seaboard to San Diego, and thence to Vancouver via the West Coast and central California. Promotional text in a central inset touts the benefits of "The Picture City... once seen, it will always be a treasure in your album of memories." The verso prints reproductions of twenty-two strip maps detailing three different driving routes from El Paso to San Diego, and a table of mileages to the city from several points along the way. We locate only one copy, at the Arizona Historical Society.

\$675

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAYS AFTER WORLD WAR I

15. [California]. [Automobiles]. *Parker Map of Motor Routes Between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also Sacramento, Reno, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite Valley, and Other Sierra Points*. Los Angeles: Parker Map Company, [1920]. Folding map, 22 x 16.75 inches, folded to 8 x 5 inches. Original printed wrappers, map and wraps both printed in blue on yellow stock. Some dust soiling and wear to wraps; upper corners slightly chipped. Map a bit toned, but otherwise clean. About very good.

Scarce map of motoring routes in the state of California, encompassing the central portion of the state from Los Angeles to Sacramento. The coastal route from L.A. to San Francisco and Oakland, the Central Valley route between L.A. and Sacramento, and the eastern route to Reno are emphasized. Roads and towns are depicted, as are some of the rail lines, as well as natural features and elevations. Includes inset maps of Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area. The rear cover features a mileage table of the main routes in the state, listing inland, coastal, and the El Camino Sierra areas separately. We locate copies at Stanford, Berkeley, UC Santa Cruz, and Yale.

\$650

LAND DEVELOPMENT IN FELTON

16. [California]. [Cartography]. *Map of the Town of Felton* [caption title]. [Felton. ca. 1918?]. Folded blueprint map, 21 x 15.5 inches. Patch of dampstaining at center left, slightly affecting image. Light wear and a few small separations along fold lines. Contemporary manuscript annotations. About very good.

A unique blueprint map of Felton, California, north of Santa Cruz, that depicts lots in the main area of town between Fall Creek and Baldwin Avenue, the present-day Highway 9. The map shows the division of property lots in the area, and manuscripts notes reference the Hihn Company, a local timber company based in Santa Cruz, whose founder, Frederick A. Hihn, was a major businessman and land developer in the region during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

\$400

CALIFORNIA STREET LAW

17. [California]. [City Planning]. *The General Street Law of California, Approved March 18, 1885; as amended in 1889, 1891, and 1893...* San Francisco: George Spaulding & Co., 1893. 90pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Front cover detached, a bit chipped. Light toning to first and last leaves. Minor scattered foxing. About very good.

"This annotation of the General Street Law, as amended in 1889, 1891 and 1893, attempts only to clarify the text where that is not perfectly clear, or where the meaning has ben disputed, and has received judicial settlement." A work concerned with laws governing the maintenance, repair, grading, beautification, and laying out of streets and roadways in California.

This cataloguer's favorite law contained herein is "An Act to provide for the planting, maintenance, and care of shade trees upon streets...and of hedges upon the lines thereof; also for the eradication of certain weeds within city limits." Scarce. Eight copies located in OCLC, all in California libraries. \$250

"A SOUP THAT MEN LIKE"

18. [California]. [Cook Books]. *A Feast of Good Things. No. 2. Compiled by the Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church.* Porterville, Ca.: Eckles Print, 1925. 64,73-123pp. as issued. Original printed wrappers. Moderate wear and soiling, spine chipped. Spine and rear cover separated from text block. Light scattered soiling internally, several leaves with contemporary manuscript notes. Good.

A rare cook book compiled by the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church of Porterville, with recipes contributed by and attributed to the local women of the church. Highlights include "A Soup That Men Like" (a soup bone boiled with potatoes, carrots, rice, and some cream); "Creamed Dried Beef with Spaghetti"; an entire section labeled "Spanish," featuring tamales, chile con carne, and other Mexican fare; and numerous recipes for cakes and desserts. Several leaves have been left blank for additions, and eight of these pages have been filled with manuscript recipes in a neat penciled hand. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the California State Library and UCLA. Rare, and obviously well-loved. \$500

RARE BAY AREA CHINESE PHONEBOOK

19. [California]. [Directories]. [Chinese Americana]. *Chinese Telephone Directory March, 1932 [cover title].* San Francisco: Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1932. 32pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling. Very good plus.

A rare issue of this San Francisco phone directory published by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for the local Chinese community, printed almost entirely in Chinese aside from the front cover (which also bears the title in Chinese). The directory served the large but still somewhat isolated Chinese populations in the Bay Area, this issue with listings for both San Francisco and Oakland. OCLC locates runs of this directory of varying completeness for the interwar years in a dozen institutions, but copies of this particular issue only at Stanford and UC Berkeley. This copy is particularly notable for its fine condition. \$1,250

WITH UPTON SINCLAIR ON THE BALLOT

20. [California]. [Elections]. [*Sample Ballot, Together with Amendments to the Constitution and Proposed Statutes from the Election of 1922*]. Sacramento. 1922. Broadside ballot, 20 x 24 inches; with 144pp. "Amendments to Constitution and Proposed Statutes with Arguments Respecting the Same," and two pieces of election ephemera. With original mailing envelope. Minor wear and soiling overall. Very good plus.

Sample ballot and election materials sent to Charles Baumgart of Contra Costa County, California, for the election of 1922. The sample ballot, which is a large broadside, is divided into five columns, listing candidates for state, congressional, legislative, judicial, school, and county and township offices. Interestingly, Upton Sinclair is on the ticket as a socialist running for senator. The final two columns list thirty "Questions and propositions submitted to vote of electors." These include a question on the Prohibition Enforcement Act; several questions relating to veterans; questions on the taxation and regulation of local utilities; and questions on the regulation of chiropractors and osteopaths. There is also a question on prohibiting "the vivisection or torture of human beings, animals, or other living creatures, for experimental or pathological investigations." In addition to the ballot, an information card indicating polling place and date of the election is present, as is a four-page flyer from the campaign offices of R.R. Veale, candidate for sheriff. The largest item is the 144pp. pamphlet of "Amendments to Constitution and Proposed Statutes..." which details the arguments for and against

the thirty proposed questions on the ballot. All in all, an interesting group of materials, highlighting the issues at stake in the election of 1922 for Californians in Contra Costa County. \$950

ANNUAL FOR CALIFORNIA GERMANS

21. [California]. [German-Americana]. *California Vorwärts Kalender für dar Jahr 1930*. Fresno: H. Tober, [1929]. [8], 151pp. plus plates. Quarto. Original printed wrappers. Light wear, some chipping to spine and edges of wrappers. Internally clean. About very good.

Rare German-Californian periodical, featuring an almanac, calendars of events around the state, travel articles, cartoons, and numerous local advertisements for the German-speaking population of California. One article is entitled "Der Islam als internationale Religion" ("Islam as an International Religion"), with the subtitle "Views of Educated Mohammedans." Yet another article is all about divining from variations in one's hand shape. There are photos of American Indians on parade in Vienna, the Prince and Princess of Japan, and a large zeppelin one can take to travel from Germany. Though presumably an annual, all copies located in OCLC are for this year ~ we locate three copies, at California State University, the University of Cincinnati, and the National Library of Germany. \$450

UNRECORDED CALIFORNIA STUD BROADSIDE

22. [California]. [Husbandry]. *American Clyde, Will Make the Season of 1884, at the Following Places...[caption title]*. Marysville: Appeal Print, 1884. Broadside, 20 x 12.75 inches. Printed on yellow cardstock, illustrated with a large woodcut; manuscript notations. Corners and edges chipped; reinforced on verso with tape at corners and edges. Very minor soiling. Very good.

Handsome stud broadside for American Clyde, featuring a large woodcut of a trotting horse and a description of the individual in question. "American Clyde is five years old the 7th of May, 1884, weighs 1300 pounds. He is a well bred horse, rangy, has fine style, good traveler, and a good work horse; works either single or double, true to pull and a kind disposition. We are certain that no one will regret breeding to him after seeing his get, which are generally large, and in color bay, black or sorrel." Clyde's pedigree is also listed, with a \$15 stud fee for the season. A contemporary hand has completed the blank space indicating where Clyde can be found, listing three locations in Sutter County: with S.S. Mitchell in Yuba April 3-5, at Gridley Station on April 8, and at the North Butte Zarlog Ranch April 10-12. A nice California stud broadside, made more desirable by its manuscript notations. Not in OCLC. \$1,250

RARE CALIFORNIA MINING PROSPECTUS

23. [California]. [Mining]. *Auburn & Rock Creek Gold Mining Company. Organized Under the Laws of New York. Gold Mines Situated in Placer County, State of California*. New York: Mining Record Press, 1880. 27pp., plus one plate. Original printed wrappers, riveted at gutter into heavy plain card covers. Previous vertical fold. Separations and chipping to wraps and covers; some loss to rear wrapper. Contemporary ownership inscription inside front wrap; a few pencil notations scattered throughout. Light tanning and wear internally. Good.

A rare 1880 prospectus and report on the Auburn and Rock Creek Mining Company, which was based a few miles north from the town of Auburn, California. The work contains a detailed report on the developments and prospects of the two principal mines being worked by the company, with financial figures and other relevant statistics. The majority of the text consists of extensive extracts of reports from supposedly independent mining engineers commissioned by the mining company, all affirming the soundness and profitability of the operation. The final leaf is a plate containing a cross-section map of extant and proposed diggings. Little information is available concerning the Auburn & Rock Creek Gold Mining Company; the president, who signed the introductory report contained here in type, was Pardon M. Bowen, and this copy bears the ownership inscription of Mason Bowen, likely his son. We locate one potential copy of this work in a small archive of Bowen papers at Berkeley. \$750

NEWSPAPER FOR A SMALL CALIFORNIA MINING TOWN

24. [California]. [Newspapers]. *Greenville Bulletin*. Greenville, Ca. 1880-1884. 57 issues, comprising Vol. I, Nos. 2-7, 9-14; Vol. III, Nos. 51-52; Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3-38, 40-43; Vol. V, Nos. 9-11. Large folio. Some light chipping and short tears at fore-edges of several issues, almost never affecting text. Contemporary and small institutional ink stamps.

A substantial run of nearly sixty issues of this rare California newspaper from early in its production history. The *Greenville Bulletin* was published weekly in Greenville, California, from September 29, 1880 to July 1, 1891, by a series of editors, here including Edward A. Weed, Charles Mulholland, and E.G. Hail. The small town of Greenville is located in what is now the Plumas National Forest, northwest of Reno, Carson City, and Lake Tahoe; its population when the present periodical began publication in 1880 was 500. The papers contain much of interest regarding local silver mining, the regional timber and agriculture industries, municipal and state politics, and national matters of note. In addition, there is a plethora of information on local news and town developments, with many local business and personal advertisements; marriage and obituary columns (titled, "The Altar" and "The Grave," respectively); society and human interest stories; industrial, agricultural, and mining anecdotes; as well as a smattering of poetry and literature.

OCLC locates holdings at six institutions, of which we can confirm scattered physical holdings at only two - UC Riverside and the New-York Historical Society. In addition to the contemporary ink stamps of a San Francisco sales agent, the present run bears stamps of the Bancroft Library, which deaccessioned its copies after microfilming, according to their librarians. A fascinating resource for this rather isolated California mining and timber outpost during the early 1880s. \$4,500

SAYONARA, ST. VITUS DANCE

25. [California]. [Patent Medicine]. *The May Flower. It Does Not Cure Pain for the Present Only, but Has Positively Cured It Entirely When Taken According to Directions...Prepared by E.A. Bethurun & Co. [caption title]*. Redlands, Ca. [ca. 1916]. Broadside printed on heavy card, 11 x 14 inches. Corners slightly chipped, a few small edge tears. Light toning and soiling. Very good.

A handsome display card advertisement for *The May Flower*, "The Great Stomach and Blood Remedy," prepared by E.A. Bethurun & Co. of Redlands, California. The ad touts the benefits of the medicine and calls for agents to advance its sale. The medicine claims to have "positively cured all the following complaints such as rheumatism, indigestion, dyspepsia, asthma, eczema, dropsy, kidney trouble, neuralgia, colic, St. Vitus Dance, stomach troubles." In other words, this does it all. Redlands is located west of Los Angeles, next door to San Bernardino. We locate newspaper ads which date Bethurun (or Bethurum) to around 1916. We locate one copy of this broadside in OCLC, at Stanford University. \$500

POLITICAL CLUB OF THE S.F. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

26. [California]. [Political Clubs]. *Iroquois Club of San Francisco. Headquarters: 909 Market Street*. San Francisco: P.J. Thomas, 1893. 34,[2]pp. 12mo. Original green printed wrappers. Minor wear. Very good plus.

San Francisco's Iroquois Club was one of several founded in the early 1880s around the country. Like Tammany Hall, the Club was designed to promote Democrats and policies favorable to them, although unlike Tammany, it had neither the same political heft nor the same staying power. We locate one copy of the 1889 constitution at the Huntington, and two copies of the 1903, but find no record of the present work in OCLC. \$450

WHITTIER: FOUNDED BY QUAKERS

27. [California]. [Promotional Literature]. *Whittier California. Some of Its Advantages and Resources. City of Homes and Solid Prosperity [cover title]*. Whittier: Board of Trade, 1906. 16pp. Oblong octavo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light soiling and wear. Very good.

Published less than twenty years after Whittier was founded by Quakers, this promotional work proudly proclaims that "there is now town of its size that will rank higher in intelligence, morality, and progressiveness." Just fourteen miles from Los Angeles, with a population of about 4,000 people, Whittier boasted easy access by rail, a college, hospital, library, an abundance of water, and a budding oil industry. It did not have saloons, and "consequently no need of a jail; and no paupers." Illustrated throughout with half tones, including a panoramic bird's eye view of the town. Relatively scarce, with only four copies located in OCLC, at UC San Diego, UC Berkeley, Swarthmore College, and the Merrimack Valley Library.

\$500

YOSEMITE EXCURSIONS VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC

28. [California]. [Tourism]. *California Pleasure and Tourist Resorts. Adjacent to and upon the Lines of the Southern Pacific Company.* San Francisco: Crocker & Co., 1888. [4]pp. on a folded sheet. Several small tears, light wear. Good.

A neat 1888 advertisement and map for four-day excursions to Yosemite from San Francisco via Southern Pacific rail. The interior map depicts Southern Pacific lines from the Bay Area to destinations throughout Central California and as far as Reno, Nevada. The final page prints a time table and itinerary for the round trip from San Francisco that includes overnight travel by rail as far as Raymond, and thence through Wawona, Yosemite, and Mariposa by state coach and carriage. Ephemeral; not in OCLC.

\$250

"ARMCO' FLUMES ARE MECHANICALLY CORRECT"

29. [California]. [Water]. *The Conveyance of Water in Open Channels....* Los Angeles: California Corrugated Culvert Company, 1922. 44pp., plus folding plate. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Spine reinforced with cloth tape; Light oxidation and loosening around staples. Light wear and dust soiling to wraps; Light toning internally. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on title page. About very good.

A detailed and mathematically elaborate promotional for irrigation construction by the California Corrugated Culvert Company. The booklet chiefly advertises various types of "Armco" flumes manufactured by the company, and includes numerous photographic reproductions, illustrations, and blueprints, as well as complex tables and mathematical formulae that testify to the safe, quick, and efficient movement of water by these structures. The complexity of some of the math printed here suggests that the pamphlet was aimed at engineers and other highly-educated employees of irrigation projects in California. OCLC locates five copies in U.S. institutions.

\$250

WITH THE STAMP OF A TICKET AGENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

30. [Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railway]. *New and Correct Map of the Great Rock Island Route... Between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and All Points East, West, South-West, and North-West.* Chicago: Geo. F. Cram, 1885. Large folding pamphlet, approximately 20 x 41.5 inches. A few small chips and short closed tears at edges; several short separations and very minor losses along folds. Contemporary agent's ink stamp on cover panel. Tape repair across portion of horizontal fold; one panel with patches of light staining. Good plus.

A scarce, colorful promotional for the Rock Island Route, as well as its national and international connections, with a fascinating stamp of an Australian sales agent. One side of the sheet prints an extensive promotional text and timetables for the various routes and services of the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railway. The main side of the sheet prints a map of the United States, with state borders shaded in four colors, highlighting the principal routes of the Rock Island from Chicago to Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and its connections to points on both the East and West Coasts. An inset map at lower right promotes the Rock Island as part of a transcontinental route between the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Australia. Most interestingly, this copy is stamped on the cover panel with the information of a George. H. Hibbard,

"Australian Passenger Agent, America's Cons'd Trans-continental Railways, 6 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W." Hibbard was evidently the agent in charge of distributing information about the trans-America route in Sydney, one of its end points.

Several issues of this map were published during the 1880s, all scarce. We locate copies of the present 1885 issue at Stanford, SMU, and the Library of Congress. \$500

COLORADO CCC PERIODICAL

31. [**Civilian Conservation Corps**]. *The Bay State Sentinel* [cover title]. Estes Park, Co. 1940. [25]pp. Mimeographed self-wrappers, stapled. Folio. Light creased, some light soiling. About very good.

Volume 1, No. 9 of this rare, mimeographed periodical published by Civilian Conservation Corps Company 2138 in Estes Park, Colorado. The front cover depicts a train speeding through the Rocky Mountains, with an inset of the state of Massachusetts labeled "Home." Based on the name and this pictogram, we infer that the company at Estes Park was mustered from back east in Massachusetts. Contents include some general information about the CCC and its mission, along with some inside jokes, rosters, recent graduates, and more. We find no record of any issues in OCLC. A rare and ephemeral item. \$500

ORNATE YEARBOOK FOR THE NORTHWEST CCC

32. [**Civilian Conservation Corps**]. *Fort George Wright District Civilian Conservation Corps Annual 1938-39*. [Spokane]. 1938. 96pp. Quarto. Original pictorial wrappers three-ring bound into decorative wood boards. Light wear to wrapper edges; wood boards lightly scuffed. Numerous newspaper clippings tipped onto several leaves, inside wrappers, and on title page. Occasional, slightly later manuscript annotations. Light dust soiling and toning internally. About very good.

A scarce 1938 Civilian Conservation Corps annual for companies headquartered in the Fort George Wright District in the Pacific Northwest. Units of the CCC were first established in Washington state in 1933, and by 1938 there were over 260 companies with approximately 46,000 members in areas of eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana that made up the district. These companies were involved in a wide variety of projects relating to land and infrastructure improvement; conserving wildlife; managing forests; and conserving soil.

"The Ft. George Wright District was responsible for the clearing and creation of many roads, bridges, and campsites, with the men of Camp Seven Mile creating Riverside State Park and the roads and buildings at Mount Spokane State Park. Soil conservation, fire and flood control, and reforestation helped reduce hazards and promote the health and safety of the Northwest's forests: blister rust control saved over 200,000 acres of white pine timber in the first six years of the Ft. George Wright program alone" - Spokane Historical Society.

The present annual contains descriptions and illustrations of life at Seven Mile, Washington; Devil's Elbow, Idaho; Beauty Bay, Idaho; Kalispell Creek, Idaho; Blowdown, Washington; and fifteen other rural camps. Each company receives four pages of the work, which contain a history of the unit, an account of its projects over the past year, group portraits of its members, and numerous photographic illustrations of its activities. The initial leaves provide an account of the main camp, its officers and staff, and also contain descriptions of large-scale CCC projects at Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, and Coville National Forests, and of soil conservation efforts across the district (Regional Conservator in Charge, J.H. Christ!!).

The present copy belonged to an unidentified member of a Fort George Wright company, who kept track of fellow members by tipping in numerous newspaper clippings about their later activities, particularly their wartime fates and accomplishments. The pine boards into which the annual was inserted were donated by regional lumber companies in appreciation of the work completed by the CCC for their benefit. OCLC locates only three copies, at Washington State, North Dakota State, and Spokane Public Library. \$950

ELECTION LAW IN CALIFORNIA

33. Clarke, Alfred. *A Compilation of the Laws Relating to Elections, Citizenship and Naturalization, Now in Force in the State of California....* San Francisco: Bunker & Hiester, 1877. xxiii,[1],184pp. plus three maps (one folding). Original yellow printed wrappers. Some light wear and soiling, minor chipping to spine ends. Internally clean. Very good.

Work on the election law of California, covering a broad range of material from the Constitution of the United States to information on San Francisco municipal elections. Starting from the top down, the author covers the broader federal government, the branches of state government, and then the laws relating to elections in the state of California. These include rules governing selection of electors, opening and closing the polls, "Voting, when to commence and continue," how to canvass properly, and the election protocols for various local offices. It includes a section on "Crimes Against Elective Franchise," and extracts from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo governing Mexican citizens in the United States. The three diagrams present illustrate voting and judicial districts in San Francisco. Relatively rare, with seven copies in OCLC, four of which are in California institutions. \$950

WORKING JOURNAL OF A PROMINENT CENTRAL & SOUTHERN PACIFIC ENGINEER

34. Clement, L.M. *[Journal of Southern Pacific Engineer L.M. Clement, with Material and Data Relating to the Construction of the San Joaquin Line from Sacramento to Los Angeles].* [California. 1870-1888]. 247,[52]pp. Large octavo. Original black sheep, with flap enclosure. Spine and flap worn; spine ends chipped, flap separating at rear hinge; boards somewhat scuffed; hinges starting. Contemporary pencil ownership inscription and book label in front end leaves. Light tanning and occasional minor soiling internally. Good plus.

An extensive journal and working diary, filled with information pertaining to the design and function of western railways, and bearing the penciled signature of L.M. Clement on the front pastedown, as well as his office's library label on the verso of the front free endpaper. Lewis Metzler Clement was First Assistant Chief Engineer and then Acting Chief Engineer for the Central Pacific Railroad. He played a key role in the design and creation of the portion of the transcontinental railroad that crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains and the deserts of the Nevada and Utah Territories. After the completion of the transcontinental line in 1869, Clement became a consulting engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and helped design and build the railway from Sacramento to Los Angeles, which was routed through the San Joaquin Valley.

The dates in this journal range from 1870 to 1888, and contain information used specifically for the construction of the San Joaquin line. In total, approximately 130 of the hand-numbered pages are filled with several printed tables and manuscript material in several hands, one of which certainly belongs to Clement himself. The journal was evidently filled in by various engineers in Clement's working party, and then retained by Clement in his library as a reference. A wide range of topics are studiously and meticulously considered. The journal contains information concerning the chemical content of water sources along the line, the amount of timber used in variously sized trestles, tractive and horse power of locomotives, lists for outfitting the engineering party, price lists for necessary goods and supplies, several graphs and scale drawings, and even a small table of the number of blows required to drive a railroad spike depending on the wood. In all the present manuscript contains a wealth of data and planning material for use by a prominent engineer in the construction of an important stretch of California railroad, and allows for a strikingly detailed study of the design and building of a railroad in the late 19th century. \$2,250

RARE COLORADO MINING PROSPECTUS

35. [Colorado]. *Prospectus, Board of Trustees, Officers, and By-laws of the Cascade Mining Company.* New York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 1876. 20pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Very minor wear. Near fine.

A scarce prospectus for a silver mine owned by the Cascade Mining Company in Clear Creek County, Colorado. The first section gives a history of the development and profitability of the mine, together with its situation. The silver lode was

discovered in 1868 by one James G. Thorn, and the prospectus states that from "the first developments made upon this mine until the present time, every day's work has continued to show its constantly increasing value." There are also several testimonials from mining journals. The final section of text contains the by-laws of the company, which is incorporated in New York City. A list of the board of trustees follows the title page. We locate a single copy, at the Denver Public Library.
\$500

RECORDS OF SLAVE SALES IN CUBA

36. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Contemporary Manuscript Records for an 1865 Slave Auction House in Santiago de Cuba*]. [Santiago de Cuba. 1865]. [10] leaves. Removed from a larger volume and restitched. Minor wear and one small area of worming at edges. Light tanning and foxing. Accomplished in several legible hands. Very good.

A fantastic set of manuscript records for a slave auction house, the General Slave Depository in Santiago de Cuba, dating to January 1865. Santiago, along with Havana and Cienfuegos, was one of three major sites for slave sales on the island during the 19th century. The first leaf of the document provides a statement that the documents were assembled in accordance with the rules established for slave auctions, which had been updated and approved at the end of the previous year. The second two documents lay out mortgage agreements and financial obligations between the slave house and the Real Sociedad Economica de Amigos de Pais of the city, in which the auction owners acknowledge debts and forthcoming payments on the order of several thousand pesos. Following these are two leaves containing a "Relacion de los esclavos ecistentes en el deposito de esta Ciudad en el dia de la fecha," that is, a list of slaves at the depository on the day of the auction and their owners and renters, which perhaps were a part of the collateral for securing the loan. A total of twenty-nine slaves are listed, and the leaf that follows certifies that the list is correct according to the director and the auctioneer of the depository. The final two leaves provide official recognition of the loan from two distinct government offices. All documents are signed by the relevant parties and government officials involved in the agreement. In all, the present group of documents provides a detailed assessment of debts and (human) assets of the slave auction house in Santiago de Cuba in the mid-1860s, and is a fascinating and valuable document of the bureaucracy and regulation surrounding the financial realities of selling slaves in Cuba during this period.
\$3,750

CHINESE SLAVERY IN CUBA

37. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Three Chinese Cuban Labor Documents*]. Havana; Sagua la Grande. 1868-1869. Two broadsides and one broadsheet, each approximately 12.5 x 8.75 inches. Partially printed formed completed in manuscript. Light wear and a few very short closed tears at edges. Moderate tanning and foxing. Good plus.

A group of three contracts for Chinese "coolie" laborers in Cuba at the end of the 1860s. The importation of Chinese labor to Cuba began in earnest in 1853, and in 1860, a law passed by the colonial government essentially enjoined Chinese workers to renew their agreements. The forms present here are three such contract renewals, signed by Chinese workers who had completed their initial term of indentured servitude, but had no recourse to fairer forms of employment or means to leave the island.

"The new law required a change in the contract that required coolies who completed their original term of service to recontract with the same or another master. Otherwise, they were obligated to leave Cuba within two months.... There is no doubt that the Cubans issued the recontracting regulation in order to keep as many as possible of this captive alien labor force on the plantations, knowing full well that very few of the coolies could have saved enough from their meager wages to pay for their passage home" - Hu-DuHart.

Two of the documents present are from the Sagua la Grande municipality, and resign two men, a forty-three year-old from Fukien (Fujian) given the name Antonio and a twenty-five year-old from Canton (Guangzhou) given the name Amalio, for a period of one year. Both documents are signed by the two men, one rather crudely, in Chinese as well as by the relevant Cuban authorities and plantation owners. The older man is to receive ten pesos per month and the younger to earn thirty.

The third document, from Havana, renews the contract of a twenty-six year-old Chinese man given the name Vicente for a further six months with an iron working company in the city. This third document, a broadsheet, contains more complex terms than the first two broadsides, by which the worker agrees to submit to the "system of correction," and not to offer his services to any other party. He also agrees that he will receive no pay for days spent ill or injured, only food and medical treatment, both of which will be similar to "the other workers of his class." His new masters agree to pay him eight and a half pesos per month. Fascinating primary documents of the Chinese labor system in Cuba during the mid-19th century.

Elizabeth Hu-Duhart, "Chinese Coolie Labor in Cuba in the Nineteenth Century," *Contributions in Black Studies* 12 (1994), pp. 43-46. \$1,500

ALL THE NEWS FROM HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

38. Fisher, Mary E. [*Four Letters Written by Mary E. Fisher to Her Friend, Mary Beach, Discussing Life in South Dakota*]. Huron, S.D.; Minneapolis. 1891-1899. [34]pp. total. Octavo sheets. Old folds, some minor wear. Very good.

A group of four lengthy letters written by Mrs. Mary E. Fisher to her friend Miss Mary Beach over the course of the 1890s, describing life in the bustling town of Huron. In her first letter, dated 1891, she describes a move from the tiny town of Cavour to nearby Huron, South Dakota, located about eighty miles due northwest of Sioux Falls. "I moved to Huron last June. We bought a very good home here, and find it very pleasant to live where I can have so many more privileges than I could at Cavour. We have one of the finest homes in Huron, 8 rooms and both hard and soft water in the kitchen, a fine lawn, shade trees, side walks and best of all good society." Huron had a population of about 3,000 people in 1890 ~ Cavour, by contrast, had fewer than 100. She also relates family issues, mentioning her husband's work, possibly as a traveling salesman or a railroad man, as well as her sons' businesses on the railroad, in the grain business, and lawyering in Seattle. Interestingly, she speaks of the state elections and the move for Temperance in the state, and also discusses a visit to the World's Fair, where she hopes she might meet up with Miss Beach.

Her second letter, dated December 1894, mentions a lack of crops and a region fallen on hard times. "I suppose you know there was no crop here this last season and it puts every body on the alert [sic] to know how to manage to get through the long cold winter that is at hand." She writes wistfully of taking a lengthy visit to see Miss Beach, or vice versa, and fantasizes about the two of them taking a trip to the coast together. She also implores her friend to send along whatever she can to help the poor of Huron: "On Christmas all the Sunday schools will do away with presents this year and every thing will be given to help those with neither crops or work. There is two large families here out of town a little that I would like to get clothing for from some of my friends in the East. Any thing in the shape of under wear or clothes that could be made over, shoes or stockings, sent in a box or barrel to me would be a blessing to them." She goes on to describe their difficult situation with no crops and too many mouths to feed. "So if you could send me anything at all I will pay the freight if the rail road charges for it. I think we can feed all, but clothes we have not got to spare."

Written in August 1895, Mary's third letter discusses her husband's work, which continues to take him from home ~ this time all the way to Minot, N.D. "I do not look for him home again for a long time. It may be Christmas, he could not tell. He is on a new line of roads this year. His run is from Minneapolis to Minot N. Dakota 4 hundred miles all strange and new, about 80 men to look after besides all other business, but he is used to it and likes his work and it is good pay." Because of her husband's travel ~ most of it originating in or around Minneapolis, Mary writes that the couple had been considering a move to Minneapolis. "But whether we can without great loss here is the question to be solved. If we could trade all our Dakota property for Minneapolis property we would go this fall. If we had invested all the money in Minneapolis that we have in Dak. for the last 13 years, we would have quite a sum for there it would have increased in value much faster than here." Mary's fourth letter, from June 1899, is dated at Minneapolis, where they have, indeed, relocated.

All in all, it is a nice collection of letters from one woman friend to another, reflecting on the difficulties of life in an isolated area of the country. \$750

"HANGING WOULD BE TOO GOOD FOR SUCH CONDUCT"

39. Forrest, French. [*Autograph Letter, Signed by American Frigate Captain Forrest French, Describing Early Developments in the Mexican-American War While at Anton Lizardo*]. [Anton Lizardo, Mexico. November 23, 1846]. [3]pp., plus docketing, on a bifolium. Previously folded. Remnants of seal and postmark on docketing leaf. A few small, light patches of dampstaining. Highly legible. Very good.

In this detailed letter, French Forrest, captain of the U.S. frigate Cumberland, provides a detailed account to his friend John Morgan in Virginia of military developments in the Mexican-American War at the end of November, 1846. Forrest served in the War of 1812 as a young midshipman, and led the American naval forces landing at Veracruz in 1847; he went on to become a leading figure in the Confederate navy during the Civil War. Writing from the small town of Anton Lizardo, near Veracruz, Forrest reports that:

"General Taylor will, after he receives instructions from the government, continue his line of march, and, after he is reinforced by General Wool, and perhaps General Kearny, he will move on to St. Louis Petosa, where General Santa Anna, at the head of fifteen or twenty thousand men, is posted, and where a most determined stand is to be made. The guns have been taken from Tampico to fortify this place, and that city stripped of every regular soldier, that the American Army may be defeated, and prevented from penetrating any further into the Territory."

French continues to describe Matthew Parry's attack on Tabasco, in which American smugglers doing business with Mexico were captured:

"About a month since a detachment under [Matthew C.] Perry (next oldest officer in the squadron next to the Commodore) left here with a detachment of sailors & marines, attacked & nearly destroyed the beautiful city of Tabasco, commonly called Villa de Hermosa. He succeeded in capturing two steam boats, and five or six fine vessels, some with valuable cargo on board, and very shortly after, two American Brigs, loaded with cotton, from New Orleans, trading with the enemy on the coast. The masters of these vessels acknowledged the deed and said they had been engaged in the traffic ever since the war commenced. Hanging would be too good for such conduct. What will men do for money? I mean, SOME MEN. It is even said that arms & ammunition of all kinds, powder &c, have been furnished the Mexicans by the good people of New Orleans!!!!"

A fine Mexican-American War letter, full of detail and by a prominent figure in the American Navy who played a significant role in the war, written from near Veracruz prior to the siege and occupation of the city, which took place in early 1847.

\$875

A DEAF PROSPECTOR WRITES HOME FROM THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY

40. Goodwin, Benton. [*Washington Territory*]. [*Autograph Letter from a Deaf Gold Prospector in 1868 Washington Territory*]. [Moxee, W.T. January 19, 1868]. [4]pp., on an octavo bifolium. Light wear. Very good.

A fine 1868 letter from an Indiana emigrant to Moxee, in Yakima County of the Washington Territory. Benton Goodwin left Greencastle, Indiana, to hunt for gold in central Washington, and here writes home in order to report on his situation to a woman, Catharine Oliver, that he hopes to marry upon his return. It reads in part:

"When I arrived here in this valley, there were some settlers here in 1865. But the persons are now estimated at about 300. They built the loghouses for themselves. None of any fine frame house is here. There are lots of Indians in the other valley close to me. They are good and friendly ~ I am very glad of that ~ I get the good prospects here.... I have been very busy at my good claim every day.... I will have the great deal of money in one or two years. My claim & cattle & grains are worth three thousand dollars.... You had been thinking of me that I was foolish to sell my farm at Greencastle Ind. But I have not spent all of money. I must save one cent as your husband."

If the language in the letter seems somewhat odd, it is likely because Benton Goodwin was deaf. He travelled west from Indiana with his three brothers and other family in 1865, and was briefly taken captive by the Sioux en route, but was released supposedly because his signaling led the Indians to think him insane. The Goodwin family ranched in Yakima County, and sold cattle throughout Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, but Benton apparently traveled widely across Washington to seek out new gold strikes, and his letter references other prospecting efforts "over the Cascade Mountains." An excellent frontier mining letter from an unlikely prospector in the Pacific Northwest. \$675

GREENBACKS v. GOLD

41. Haight, Henry H. *The Currency Question. In the Supreme Court of the State of California [cover title].* [San Francisco]: B.F. Sterett, [1864]. 101pp. Original printed wrappers. Light vertical crease. Light chipping to spine ends and corners, light foxing and soiling. Contemporary ownership inscription on rear cover. A few pencil notes to text. Very good.

Legal argument by a future governor of California in an important case relating to the paper currency issued during the Civil War, which could be used in place of gold. The case revolves around \$450 for rent of a store building, owed by William Faulkner to James Lick, which he paid in greenbacks. Lick refused to accept the payment, and in the subsequent legal proceedings the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act was brought into question. The California Supreme Court upheld the Act, and greenbacks, then worth about 60 cents on the dollar in San Francisco, could legally be used in place of gold coins. This was one of the earliest court decisions in the U.S. on the parity of paper money and gold coins.

\$850

A WHALING SHIP PICKS UP HAWAIIAN CREW ON AN 1868 CRUISE

42. [Hawaii]. [Whaling]. *Hawaiian Shipping Articles [caption title].* [Honolulu. 1868]. Broadside form, 14 x 17 inches, completed in manuscript. Previously folded. Light wear along folds, with a couple of repaired short separations and small areas of loss, slightly affecting text. A couple of small chips at edges. Light, even tanning. About very good.

A rare example of a bilingual broadside form, used by whaling ships to enlist additional crew at their stopovers in Hawaii during the mid-19th century. Ships often needed to replenish the ranks midway through their voyages in order to counter desertion, illness, and death. The text of this broadside is printed in English and Hawaiian, and is filled out for the whaler Europa, which was on its way into the Pacific from Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and signed by its captain, Thomas Mellen. According to the form, the Europa added six crew members on March 24 and 26, 1868, all of whom appear to have been native Hawaiians, "for a term not to exceed [twelve] months, or until the said [ship Europa] shall return to these Hawaiian Islands, provided that takes place before the expiration of said term of [twelve] months." The first man listed, Levi Kauha, was designated a Seaman, and the final man, William George Malau, was made a Boatsteerer; the other four men were lowly Greenhands. The form also records their advances in dollars and their pay as the traditional share of profits (1/130th, 1/150th, 1/70th, etc.). Few examples of such broadsides survive, and this one is particularly interesting for its English and Hawaiian text. OCLC locates one copy of a similar form, at the Bancroft Library.

\$1,650

THOUGHTS ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BY A S.F. SUFFRAGETTE

43. Holton, Abba Lord. (*Supplement to Hope and Home, Jan. 30, 1892.*) *The Constitution of the United States. A Study.* San Francisco. [1892]. [24]pp. Printed self-wrappers, stapled. Old folds, some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Political tract advocating for proportional representation of U.S. citizens in Congress by a San Francisco suffragette and California reformer, Abba Lord Holton. Holton was the editor of the periodical Hope and Home, a magazine "devoted to proportional representation, as the only and efficient remedy for government evils." Holton's tract examines the history of U.S. Constitutional law, advocates for ballot reform, and proposes five amendments to the Constitution. These proposed

amendments would allow for the direct popular election of the president, vice president, federal judges, and senators, and ends gerrymandering by abolishing Congressional district lines within each state.

A contemporary newspaper notice reports: "[Holton] has written a monograph on the constitution of the United States, which is remarkable as the work of a woman. She regards her lines of action as directly marked out for her by Providence, and thinks that women ought to study the Hare method of representation that they may demand it when suffrage is extended to them." Rare ~ we locate two copies in OCLC, at the Library of Congress and at the University of Wellington in New Zealand. \$850

A FOURTH OF JULY PARTY IN IDAHO

44. [Idaho]. *Celebrate at Emmett July 4th. Big Fireworks Display at Night [caption title].* [Emmett, Id. ca. 1920]. Broadside poster, 22.5 x 33.5 inches. Printed in blue and red on tan paper. Old folds. Light chipping and wear, minor loss at some corner folds. Pencil notations on verso. About very good.

Fabulous broadside poster advertising the Fourth of July celebrations at Emmett, Idaho, a tiny town located a few miles northwest of Boise. With the bold headlines of "Celebrate at Emmett July 4th / Big Fireworks Display at Night" printed in red, the remainder is printed in blue, including several woodcuts. Activities for the day include a midnight frolic to kick off the Fourth, followed by a 4 a.m. salute, a parade and speeches later in the morning, a baseball game in the afternoon, then races and C.F. Zeiger's United Shows in the early evening, closing out with fireworks and a dance. The whole is sponsored by Post No. 49 of the American Legion. The poster further advertises concessions, free restrooms and lunch grounds, and prizes for the best parade floats. The verso has a contemporary pencil note which reads, "Program of the Big event at Emmett. Everybody welcome, bring plenty of cheer and a good appetite~ ordered Black Cherries, Pop, Post'O [?] and other delicacies ~ Dad & Mom." Visually striking and rare. \$1,250

PROVING OUT MINING CLAIMS IN NORTHERN IDAHO

45. [Idaho]. *Stratton & Stratton Mining Options [cover title].* Wallace, Id.: The Wallace Miner, [1924]. 12pp., plus mailing envelope. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling to wraps. Light tanning internally. Very good.

Unrecorded 1924 promotional for the Stratton & Stratton mining venture based in Wallace, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. According to their material, the Stratton business model was to buy out unproven but promising claims, and undertake some level of improvement to discover whether or not the formation of a company and the issuance of stock based on the claim would be profitable. The literature points to its previous successes in the area, and offers options in a new, but unnamed venture. The pamphlet includes a double-page map of mining claims in the region, a copy of the option certificate text, as well as an order form and mailing envelope. Not in OCLC. \$375

"ONE OF THE GREAT MINING BONANZAS"

46. [Idaho]. [Mining]. *The Bitter Root Copper Mining Co.* Minneapolis. [1902]. [22]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear to wraps. Tape repairs to first leaf. Light tanning and dust soiling. About very good.

Scarce prospectus for this Montana and Idaho mining company, which staked claims on the border between the two states southeast of Wallace, Idaho. An extensive text promises "One of the great mining bonanzas," guaranteed to produce "millions in copper." In addition the usual promotional text, the prospectus includes expert testimonials from the State Mine Inspector of Montana, John Byrne, and experienced mining engineer Howard F. Welsh, both commended in print by Montana copper kings F. Augustus Heinze and William A. Clark. With several maps and photographic reproductions of the claims and works undertaken. OCLC locates one copy, at the Wisconsin Historical Society. \$450

GOLD MINING IN IDAHO

47. [Idaho]. [Mining]. *Capital Stock \$1,000,000... Belshazzar Gold Mining Co. of Quartzburg, Idaho.* [St. Louis. 1907?]. 41pp. Oblong quarto. Original blue wrappers, front cover gilt; stapled. Light wear and soiling, some creasing. Frontispiece torn near staples. Minor soiling and wear internally. About very good.

Prospectus and promotional for the Belshazzar Gold Mining Company of Quartzburg, Idaho, headquartered in St. Louis. Illustrated with views of the mine and its surroundings, the work contains several testimonial reports as to the integrity and value of the mine describing its geology, improvements, cost, and potential. There are also several maps within the text. The Belshazzar Mine was first discovered in 1875, with other mines in the area, and showed significant ore deposits. The Belshazzar Gold Mining Company was incorporated in July 1906, and mined considerable ore that year. This work, then, is to promote the newly formed company and its operations. Success was short-lived ~ the mine closed in 1909, and the company went defunct in 1912. Not in OCLC. \$850

IOWA MAP SHOWING EARLY INTER-CITY ELECTRIC LINES

48. [Iowa]. *Hammond's Complete Map of Iowa: Showing Electric and Steam Railroads, Counties, and All Cities, Towns and Villages [cover title].* New York: C.S. Hammond & Co., 1912. Folding map, 17 x 28 inches folded to 7.5 x 3.5 inches. Map printed in color. Original printed card covers. Slight separations along a few folds, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A handsome map of Iowa, with each county printed in color and railroads delineated in red. Interestingly, it shows inter-urban electric lines projected or under construction at time of publication. Designed for travellers, it includes a hotel directory printed on the inside of the covers, and includes a postal and shipping guide together with the latest census data printed on the verso of the map. One copy in OCLC, at the University of Minnesota. \$375

IOWA ELEVATOR COMPANY CATALOG

49. [Iowa]. **Kimball Brothers.** *Catalogue C. Kimball Brothers, Builders of Improved Safety Elevators and Quick Hoist Machinery.* Anamosa, Ia. [1891]. 26pp. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers worn, spine and edges chipped, soiled. Contents with some wear and soiling, moderate at times. Good.

Illustrated catalogue for the mail-order elevator company of Kimball Brothers in Anamosa, Iowa. The company was founded in 1883 when a local grocer wanted an easier way to get potatoes to his basement. The company moved its operations to Council Bluffs in 1892. This catalogue, then, is a relatively early piece for the Iowa elevator maker. It has around a dozen illustrations showing various lifts, pulleys, dumbwaiters, and other relevant features. Interestingly, in the introductory material, the manufacturers note: "All machines are put together and tested before leaving us, thereby making them so complete that any man, even though inexperienced in elevators, can set them up with little expense. As we seldom send our men a great distance for such purposes, we send full particulars for erecting." No copies in OCLC. \$450

TACOMA NEWSPAPER IN JAPANESE

50. [Japanese-Americana]. *The Hankyo.* Vol. 2 No. 8. Oct. 28 1919. Tacoma: Kanzo Nihira, 1919. [8]pp. Quarto. Light tanning and dust soiling; a bit of stray ink. Very good plus.

A rare issue of this periodical published monthly for the Japanese community in Tacoma, Washington. The publisher, Kanzo Nihira, was listed as a student at the University of Washington during 1916, but aside from this fact, strikingly little information regarding the periodical is available. We locate a couple of citations of issues in academic journal articles and monographs, but no presence in OCLC or archived sales records. \$350

ADVICE FROM A FAMOUS POULTRY LECTURER

51. [Kansas]. **Beuoy, George.** *Capon Gold [cover title]*. Cedar Vale, Ks. 1926. 64pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled; printed in full color. Light wear and soiling to covers. Internally clean. Very good.

A work promoting the method and tools for making capons ~ essentially neutered roosters ~ for the production of poultry. The author, George Beuoy, herein outlines and illustrates the means to remove "rooster glands" from young male chickens, rendering them fit for meat production. Illustrated throughout with images of chickens and the pertinent operation. One captioned photo reads, "Mr. Beuoy instructs a class of eighth grade pupils at a prominent school in making capons. Each of the pupils operated successfully on live birds at the first attempt." Full of testimonies about the joy of raising capons. We locate five copies in OCLC, at Cornell, the National Agriculture Library, the University of Utah, the Fenimore Art & Farmer Museum, and the Canadian Science and Technology Museum. \$250

RARE KANSAS COOKBOOK

52. [Kansas]. [Cookery]. *The Kansas Home Cook-Book Consisting of Recipes Contributed by Ladies of Leavenworth and Other Cities and Towns*. Leavenworth, Ks.: Crew & Bro., 1877. [2],265,[3]pp. Original black cloth, cover gilt. Corners worn, one quite heavily. Extremities rubbed, some soiling. Initial leaves of ads lacking, one remaining leaf of ads partially perished. Corners of first few leaves damaged. Some interleaving for notes. Light scattered soiling. Good.

Self-described "third edition" of this rare Kansas cook book, published to benefit the Kansas Home for the Friendless. Contains numerous recipes grouped by subject such as poultry, puddings, pies, breads, soups, and vegetables, including a section on Oysters, Economy Dishes, Diet for the Sick, and table etiquette. Interestingly, it also contains a section for useful tips, among which is how to kill bedbugs, and a section on medical hints for the homemaker. All of the 19th-century editions are rare, recorded in only one or two copies. We find two copies of an 1878 edition (Kansas State Historical Society and SMU) which is also noted as the third edition. This edition is unrecorded. \$875

"...THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IS UNCERTAIN ENOUGH WITHOUT UNCERTAIN MEDICINES."

53. **Layton, I. E.** *Specific Cures or Rare Reliable Remedies*. Topeka: Crane & Company, 1907. 46pp. 12mo. Original green cloth, front cover stamped in black. Light soiling and wear, some fraying to top edge. Very good.

Charming book of medicinal remedies written by a physician in Enid, Oklahoma. Among the "specific cures" listed are those for burns and scalds, boils, cystitis, cancers, dysentery, drowning ("drowned persons can be resuscitated after being to all appearances dead for an hour"), fistulas, earache, and gonorrhoea, among others. This copy has the ownership inscription of Dr. J.G.W. Entwistle, a physician in New York State. No copies found in OCLC. Rare. \$750

UNION LOYALTY OATH FOR LOUISIANA

54. [Louisiana]. *[Printed Union Loyalty Oath for Eastern Louisiana and New Orleans, Completed in Manuscript]*. [New Orleans]. January 12, 1864. Broadside, 10.5 x 13.5 inches. Old folds. Repaired with tape on verso at central fold and once on either edge. Good plus.

Printed loyalty oath certificate, completed in manuscript, from the Clerk's Office of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. It reads, with the manuscript portions in brackets: "This is to certify that [John P. Van Bergen] did, on the [12th day of Jany. 1864] take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of December 8th, 1863, and that the same is registered in this office for permanent preservation, bearing the number [30]." It is signed by K. Loew, the Deputy Clerk of the Court. The Proclamation mentioned in the certificate is the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction issued by Abraham Lincoln on December 8, 1863, which decreed that once ten percent of a Southern

state's population had taken the loyalty oath, that state could reenter the Union and reform a state government ~ the first step toward Reconstruction. New Orleans fell to the Union in May 1862, and its inhabitants were therefore able to take the oath of loyalty as mandated by Lincoln's proclamation soon after its promulgation. The present example, numbered the thirtieth such certificate in manuscript, was signed just over one month after the proclamation was issued. Nevertheless, we are unable to locate other copies in OCLC, auction records, or in the online catalog of Historic New Orleans.

\$950

RARE SPEECH IN FAVOR OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION

55. [Matthews, Stanley]. Chinese Immigration. *Speech by Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, February 13, 1879.* Washington D.C. 1879. 9pp. Stitched; stitching perished, leaves loose. Lightly soiled, some chipping and wear to first leaf. Fair.

A rare speech given by the Senator from Ohio, Stanley Matthews, arguing against a bill restricting Chinese immigration to the United States. These debates were part of the political outcry against the Chinese which had resulted in the Page Act of 1875, barring Chinese women from immigrating to the U.S., and which would eventually result in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Matthews argues against trampling the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty with China in order to pass "this arbitrary act of legislation," citing the sanctity of such a treaty made with another sovereign nation. This legal point serves as the main thrust of his argument, while he also lobbies for tolerance of foreigners. Matthews served as a senator from 1877 to 1879 and was subsequently appointed by President Garfield to the Supreme Court. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the U.S. Department of Labor and Ohio State University. Rare, and an important part of the pro-immigration side of the debate against the Chinese.

\$750

HE GAVE UP THE CLOTH TO HUNT FOR GOLD

56. Mercer, Samuel Francis. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, to His Sister While Aboard the Schooner Creaole Bound for San Francisco]. [At Sea, in the Pacific Ocean].* August & September, 1849. [3]pp. plus docketing and postscript, on a bifolium. Previously folded. Roughly opened, causing some loss to several lines on third page of text. Light foxing and dampstaining. Written hastily, and with spirit. Good plus.

In this lengthy and animated letter written over the course of several days, Samuel Mercer addresses his sister Molly in Maryland from on board the Brig Corbiere en route to San Francisco in 1849, explaining his reasons for leaving home and heading to the California Gold Rush. Mercer was apparently in declining health while also feeling the pressure of pursuing his chosen vocation as a religious minister, and therefore decided to join the exodus to California. He writes, in part:

"Well, it was impossible for me to remain at home in a domestic sense and to continue in the ministry was the height of presumption ~ little or no support and breaking down in health! Molly, you have no conception how much better I feel in my lungs and heart since I have been resting ~ I feel like a different man ~ I am recreating daily, and I am more than ever convinced that to have gone on would have been pressing upon the kindness of providence, and notwithstanding the hard sayings and [criticisms?] of my professed friends, I am satisfied with the propriety of my course."

He goes on argue that it was also necessary for him to go in order to support the family, saying:

"It seems hard of me to be compelled to leave you all ~ [Walt?] & the children ~ but it must be done at some time or our circumstances must be peculiar in after days. In all great enterprises where plans are laid, great industries engaged in, there must be labor, toil & sacrifice in one to succeed.... From this view of the care after mature reflection and thought, you must not think me desperate in my course, if I say I am glad I am on my way to California!"

Mercer continues throughout his letter in this spirited tone, also providing a short account of the end of the voyage as they sail into San Francisco Bay, and many other thoughts and justifications for his departure. In a postscript, he encourages

Mary to write him in "Upper California / Care of the Balt. and Frd. Mining & Trading Co." The company comprised an outfit of thirty gold seekers from Maryland, who had left for California in the spring of 1849, and staked out a claim near San Rafael and Larkspur in what is now Marin County. Another Mercer is listed among the group that sailed for the Pacific Coast on the Schooner Creole, so perhaps Samuel was hoping to join up with a relative already at the mines.

A lively letter that well captures the sense of excitement and determination imbued in many a Forty-Niner during their voyages west to California. \$975

"THE MARVELOUS FERTILITY OF THE TROPICS"

57. [Mexico]. [Agriculture]. *Souvenir Photographs [cover title]*. [St. Louis: Continental Commercial Company, ca. 1910]. [16] leaves, each with halftone image tipped in and printed caption. Oblong octavo. Original leatherette wrappers, lettered in silver; printed introduction affixed to inside front cover. Chipping at upper spine, causing slight loss to upper corners of leaves, but not affecting images; light wear and rubbing to wraps. Good.

A rare, early 20th-century pictorial advertisement for the agricultural properties of the Continental Commercial Company in Mexico. The company was founded in 1903 and based in St. Louis. The present album contains sixteen images of four plantations ~ called Jumiapa, Oaxaca, Pittsburgh, and Monte Verde ~ that the firm operated in the states of Veracruz and Oaxaca, along the Tehuantepec National Railway, which produced sugar, coffee, rubber and fruit. The photographs depict company buildings, fields, and crops, as well as Mexican laborers at work and in portrait. The introductory promotional text reads, in part, "Here are grown to perfection all of those tropical products so much in demand in all civilized countries, and which now form a large part of the world's commerce. There are at present under cultivation on these properties more than 500 acres of Sugar Cane, nearly one million Coffee Trees and 500,000 rubbers, besides a large number of Bananas, Pineapples, etc." We locate two copies, at Berkeley and SMU. \$750

PHOTOS OF A MINING EXPEDITION ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE

58. [Mexico]. [Mining]. *[Fourteen Cabinet Cards Depicting a Mexican Mining Expedition]*. Santo Domingo, Mexico. 1892. Fourteen cabinet cards, with images measuring approximately 4.5 x 7.5 inches. Light wear and chipping and edges of mounts. Contemporary manuscript captions on versos. Images with some fading. About very good.

An engaging set of fourteen cabinet cards that depict a prospecting expedition undertaken by a group of Americans to Santo Domingo in the Chihuahua region of Mexico in the late 19th century. A dozen of the cards are sequenced and have contemporary manuscript annotations on the versos of the mounts describing the scenes, which the writer has titled "Our Mining Camp." The group seems to have travelled from El Paso and Juarez down the Rio Grande by steamboat before unloading their equipment and supplies at a point on the river near their destination. The images mostly show the group of men in their activities around camp and at the mine, as well as several scenes of their transportation, including images of their steamboat and of their "burro train." One particularly striking portrait shows the group's "Secretary of Mining Deputation" with a customs officer and a burro driver. Although the group seems well equipped and provisioned, the photographs and accompanying captions lend a sense of amateur adventure rather than of concerted business to their activities. Manuscript captions are in a neat, legible script; one image is a commercial print of a church interior in Juarez, whose caption leads us to date this group of photographs as we do. An excellent photographic document of an independent and somewhat slapdash mining endeavor in northern Mexico. \$950

MEXICAN MINE ENDORSED BY ROBERT HILL

59. [Mexico]. [Mining]. *The Mitchell Mining Company*. New York. 1905. 64pp., plus four folding plates. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Spine perished, wraps detached, front wrap chipped at gutter. Contemporary gift inscription on half title, otherwise internally clean. Good plus.

A detailed and extensively illustrated prospectus for the Mitchell Mining Company, which operated mines north of Acapulco in the Sierra Madre del Sur at the outset of the 20th century. The company was founded by Welsh immigrant and mining entrepreneur George Mitchell, who had previously overseen mining concerns in Great Falls, Montana, and Jerome, Arizona. The first section of the work provides a description of the properties owned by the company, the present infrastructure and equipment, transportation connections, and other "advantages," such as cheap labor. The second section prints a lengthy and enthusiastic report on the prospects of the company and the potential wealth of the claims, written and compiled by renowned Texas geologist and explorer Robert T. Hill. The whole is extensively illustrated with half tone images that depict the mines, the physical plant, Mexican laborers, and the surrounding area, as well as with numerous sketches. The pamphlet also contains four folding plates, which contain well executed maps of the claims, the nearby Puerta Marques, to which the company had received a concession from the Mexican government, and two plans of the excavations. This 1905 edition is noted as the second of the prospectus, though we locate no copies of the previous 1904 edition. Of the present work, OCLC locates only four copies, at Berkeley, SMU, UT Austin, and the Science History Institute.

\$475

RARE SONORA MINING REPORT

60. [Mexico]. [Mining]. *Pacific Smelting & Mining Company. First Annual Report [cover title].* [New York]. 1910. 16pp., plus folding frontispiece and folding map. Small quarto. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Wraps and frontispiece detached; small, quarter-sized loss and foot of front wrap and frontispiece. A couple of very short closed tears at fore-edges of text leaves. Occasional color pencil annotations. Light dust soiling. Good.

Unrecorded, illustrated report for this international mining venture. The Pacific Mining & Smelting Company had its headquarters in New York, and its principal mines and operations in the regions near Fundacion, in the state of Sonora, Mexico. This "first annual report" provides a glowing account of the progress and earnings made by the company in its first year since it was formed as a consolidation of the Douglas Mining Company, the Mexican Exploration Mining Company, and several additional, smaller subsidiary companies. The report also provides a detailed description of the company's holdings and operations, which included numerous claims and a large concession from the Mexican government. A folding map of Sonora that locates company claims and delineates transportation connections, as well as a series of photographic reproductions depicting their smelting and processing plant in Fundacion complement the detailed report. The frontispiece reproduces three panoramas of the plant from different angles. Not in OCLC.

\$500

"THE FASTER THE ORE IS UNCOVERED, THE FASTER THE STOCK WILL INCREASE IN VALUE"

61. [Mexico]. [Mining]. *Report on the Properties of the Fortuna Mining Company, Northern Sonora, Mexico. [with:] Facts and Figures [inside cover title].* El Paso. 1910. [7] leaves, plus five folding maps; [5] leaves, plus one folding map. Original plain paper wrappers, tied and stapled at top edge. Previously folded. Light wear and chipping at edges of wraps. Light tanning. About very good.

A pair of rare early 20th-century reports on a Sonoran mining venture that was incorporated in Douglas, Arizona, and headquartered in El Paso, Texas. The Fortuna Mining Company owned and planned to develop a total of ten claims west of the small town of Bavispe in the Moctezuma District of Sonora. The first of these reports provides descriptions of the claims in question and describes the investment and development accomplished thus far. The first section of text describes the Tigre / Lucky Tiger mine, of which the text boasts that, "No property in the entire Southwest is better known," and then goes on to describe the actual holdings of the company, all in close proximity to the Lucky Tiger. Accompanying these descriptions are six maps, five folding, showing the area of the claims and detailed cross sections of the excavations at the time of publication and captioning text describing the planned work on each. One of these shows the "Lucky Tiger - Fortuna Mineral District," with the claims of Fortuna and two other neighboring companies shaded in red, blue, and yellow.

The second work present here gives "Facts and Figures" regarding the Fortuna company, its investments, and its profitability in comparison with other operations in the immediate area. It goes on to assert that even with only preliminary work

accomplished, the mines are already a profitable enterprise, and offers an expenses-paid trip to the diggings for inspection and evaluation by potential high-level investors. A second copy of the Fortuna District map is attached to this promotional.

According to the first report, the Fortuna Mining Company was incorporated in 1903 in Douglas, Arizona. We locate one copy of a prospectus dated 1907 somewhat similar to the first work here, at UC San Diego, and none of the two present works. Rare promotionals for a Mexican mining venture. \$950

UTAH MINING PROMOTIONALS

62. [Mining]. [Colorado]. [Utah]. *[Small Group of Mining Ephemera and Promotionals from Colorado and Utah].* Denver & Salt Lake City. 1928-1929. Nine pieces, plus several duplicates. Folio and quarto sheets. Old folds. Light wear and minor soiling. Very good.

Group of several pieces of ephemera relating to mining investment opportunities in Colorado and Utah from the late 1920s. These comprise a typed letter from Stewart & Company of Denver relating several investment opportunities, two copies of a flyer for Stewart & Company headed "A Rich Gold Strike", as well as three copies of a slip indicating the company to buy or sell shares on the bearer's behalf. Additionally, a "Copy of Statement of Conditions of the National Finance & Securities Corporation; two copies of a promotional flyer entitled "Consolidated Extension Mines Company Owns Outright Mining Properties and Interests Aggregating 130 Acres of the Best Undeveloped and Partially Developed Acreage in the Cripple Creek Mining District - Actively Operating"; and a copy of Miller's Market Message for May 12, 1928, describing various mining opportunities and strikes around Denver, primarily with Stratton & Stratton. There are also three items from Utah mines: copies of the "Closing Quotations" of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange dated March 28, 1928 and August 24, 1928; as well as two copies of a circular from Child, Barclay & Co. of Salt Lake announcing the organization of a new Utah mining Company, Tintic Lead. \$150

"A GREAT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE IS GOLD MINING!"

63. [Montana]. *Montana Standard Mining Company. Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of South Dakota.* Butte. [ca. 1902]. [16]pp. Narrow quarto. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light soiling, corners and spine worn. Spine and text separating at lower margin. Minor soiling internally, some contemporary annotations. Good.

Promotional prospectus for sale of stock belonging to the Montana Standard Mining Company, a mining enterprise engaged in the extraction of gold ~ a product that "sells itself." The company was incorporated with a capital of \$2 million, and herein are detailed its properties and their respective worths. The centerfold of the pamphlet is a map of "Properties of Montana Standard Mining Co. near Marysville, Lewis & Clarke Co. Montana." The map outlines each claim; a contemporary hand has made pencil notations to the map. "It is now generally concluded that money judiciously invested in mining enterprises yields a much larger return with no more attendant possibilities of absolute loss." We find no record of the present item in OCLC. \$450

COMPILED BY LOCAL MORMONS

64. [Mormons]. [Oregon]. *Fall 1949 Medford City Directory. Compiled and Published by the Missionaries and Medford Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints [cover title].* Medford, Or. 1949. 239,[1]pp. plus large folding map, 17 x 21.5 inches. Original printed card covers, stapled. Light wear and soiling. Contemporary note taped to inside of front cover. Internally clean, map clean with minor wear. Very good plus.

Directory for Medford City in Jackson County, Oregon, compiled and published by the local Mormon church. It includes a brief history and promotional text for the town, an index for advertisers, lists of churches and civic clubs, a "yellow pages," and a list of residents both alphabetically and by street address. "It would be hard to find a city better endowed with the

qualities necessary for happy and successful living than is Medford." The page facing the start of the alphabetical white pages is a full-page ad for the compilers, featuring a woodcut of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City with text below that reads, "This directory compiled and published by the missionaries and Medford Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The map at the back is entitled "City of Medford Oregon 1946 with 1949 Addition." It includes a street index, as well as a large advertisement with an arrow indicating the location of the Home Real Estate Agency. The verso is printed with ads, so that each section of the unfolding map is utilized. Other local ads are featured throughout. Two copies located in OCLC, at the Jackson County Library and the University of Oregon. Though identified on a serials record, this is the only year held by either institution. \$150

BANFF INDIAN DAYS

65. [Native Americans]. [Canada]. [*Six Real Photo Postcards of Banff Indian Days in Alberta*]. Banff, Alberta. [1914]. Six real photo postcards, 3.25 x 5.5 inches. Light wear, images clean. Very good.

Six real photo postcards depicting First Peoples for the celebrations held in Banff, Alberta, known as Banff Indian Days. Each card is captioned in print "Banff Indian Day ~ An Annual Event for the past 24 years. Indian Sports held at Banff, Alta., Canadian National Park." Though the origin story for Banff Indian Days is a bit muddled, with dates varying from 1889 to 1894 to 1897, the story claims that the Bow River washed out the railroad tracks in the park, stranding white visitors. In an act of desperation to entertain guests while the railway and roads were repaired, the local Stoney Nakoda people were called upon to perform native rituals and games, providing several days of novel entertainment for visitors trapped in the park.

In an article by Laurie Meyer Drees, she notes that flyers for the celebrations in 1914 claimed to be for the twenty-fourth year of Banff Indian Days, thus providing our date for these cards. The six cards all depict Stoney Nakoda people. Two show riders on horseback ~ one man and one woman, both in native dress ~ while a third is a portrait of a young warrior with feathers in his hair. The last three show a family group around their teepees, with women and children posed together, as well as two men. Ponies, saddles, and other camp accoutrements are visible in detail. Banff Indians Days continued through the 1970s, when they were finally seen as an exploitation of native culture and stopped. They have since been resurrected as a celebration of the cultural heritage of the First Peoples in the region. Rare on the market, these images provide a visual record of the Stoney Nakoda people and this strange "celebration" of Indian ways at the turn of the century. \$850

A MUCH LESS FAMOUS HASTINGS

66. [Nebraska]. *The Book of Hastings. A Sketch of the Town with Illustrations*. Hastings: The Tribune, 1906. 109,[1]pp. plus frontispiece. Original tan cloth, cover stamped in black. Light wear and soiling, corners rubbed. Several leaves loose, minor scattered soiling and wear. About very good.

Commemorative volume for the town of Hastings, Nebraska, located about ninety miles west of Lincoln. A publisher's announcement at the front of the volume notes, "It is with no apologies that The Book of Hastings is placed upon the market for those who are desirous of securing a brief historical sketch of the city from its origin to the present day." This is a far more elaborate production than many town promotional works of this period ~ hard-bound, printed in sepia ink, illustrated throughout, with running headers and fanciful capitals. Like other promotional works, however, it includes information about the history of the town, its many advantages for residents, and local amenities. "Probably no city of its size in the west has more churches or more enthusiastic congregations than Hastings." At the time, Hastings was a town of about 8,000 people, and clearly proud of what it had accomplished. A rare work ~ we locate three copies in OCLC, all in Nebraska libraries. \$750

"THE AREA ON THE COMSTOCK THAT HAS NEVER BEEN EXPLORED"

67. [Nevada]. [Mining]. *An Equipment Plant Ready to Go. Comstock, Limited a Constructive Mining Enterprise Located at Virginia City, Nevada Offers You a Profit Opportunity with Advantages Such as These [caption title].* [San Francisco? ca. 1931]. [4]pp, on a bifolium. Light creasing at edges. Light toning. Very good.

Scarce, illustrated prospectus for the Comstock Limited company, a mining operation established under the direction of H.L. Slosson in Virginia City, Nevada, during the early 1930s. The text promises development of an unexplored area of the Comstock Lode to the north of claims owned by the Union Mining Company, using as its beginning an exploratory shaft dug by that company at the border of its properties. The interior pages print a large map of claims on the Comstock Lode, emphasizing the tangential location of the new mining area to proven developments. The text promises full and committed investment in the scheme, and touts the success of Slosson's previous success in the area. Several photographic reproductions depict the physical plant of the Comstock Limited company already in existence. We locate one potential copy of this prospectus, in the archives of the company held by the University of Nevada, Reno. \$300

"GOLD THAT WAS FIRST DISCOVERED BY A BADGER"

68. [Nevada]. [Mining]. *[Group of Typed Letters and Promotional Material for the Weepah-Tonopah Gold Mines Company].* Amarillo, Tx. 1927. Six items, totaling [11]pp., plus three transmittal envelopes. Previously folded. A few short separations and light wear. Light tanning. About very good.

A neat group of promotional material and letters from the Weepah-Tonopah Gold Mines Company, promulgated in the wake of a gold strike that triggered one of the last significant western gold rushes, after Frank Horton discovered a rich vein in a "badger hole" in early 1927 in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The promotional materials present here, one a folio-sized bifolium and the other a quarto broadsheet, enthusiastically advertise the prospect of guaranteed and instant wealth that would result from investment in the Weepah-Tonopah Company:

"Golden Weepah!! Gold! Precious gold in abundance!... Gold that is scooped up with a shovel! Gold that is raked up with the hands! Gold that was first discovered by a badger ~ tiny animal of the desert ~ and kicked out of the hole that was buried to make a more comfortable nesting place. Gold that was shoveled out of the badger hole and into sacks and assayed at \$78,000.00 to the ton!... Golden Weepah! Until a few days ago a bleak, barren waste-land of Nevada. Today ~ the golden spot in the sun of the universe."

The larger of the two promotional also contains excerpts from newspaper articles celebrating the richness of the strike and the continuing rush to the area by both companies and individuals, as well as two photographic reproductions of men at the original discovery site. The Weepah-Tonopah company, evidently founded directly in the wake of the discovery, controlled eighty acres of land that it claimed was "about 3200 feet from the Horton glory hole," and advertised itself through the Cortez Brokerage Company in Amarillo, Texas. Through them, the promotional material reached one Robert Henry Lewis of Sparta, Georgia, who read that Cortez, "Suddenly find ourselves in possession of the most wonderful privilege, in our opinion, and in the opinion of men of good judgment, that has come ~ or will come out of the amazing Weepah gold strike," and was offering discounted shares in the venture.

The advertising was successful, as a second letter indicates that shares would be issued to Lewis shortly, and indeed the material is accompanied by Lewis' stock certificate for 250 shares in Weepah-Tonopah. The immediate riches were less forthcoming, however, as a third letter from Cortez admits that, "All Weepah issues have been showing some weakness, which we believe has been due to the extremely hot summer and the difficult way of shipping the ore. With the installation of a mill we believe all Weepah issues will take a new life... and under the present conditions advise you to hold your stock."

\$800

"THE MAKING OF A CHARACTERISTIC BULLFROG BONANZA"

69. [Nevada]. [Mining]. *[Promotional Materials for the King Leopold Mining Syndicate of Goldfield, Nevada].* Chicago. 1906-1907. [8]pp. stapled prospectus, [2]pp. typed letter, three broadside advertisements, with accompanying transmittal envelopes.

Prospectus previously folded, spine splitting; light oxidation around staples. Letter and broadsides folded, with light even tanning. About very good.

A small, but diverse and absorbing group of promotional materials for mining claims in Goldfield, Nevada, under development by the King Leopold Mining Syndicate in 1906 and 1907. The syndicate, headquartered in Chicago and vigorously promoted by its secretary, William Berg, owned six claims totaling 120 acres in the Eldorado-Bullfrog Group near Goldfield. The prospectus present here contains a map of the claims, and outlines the resources at the disposal of the syndicate and its plans for the development of the claims. The letter, sent to a Mrs. George S. Posey of Lochiel, Indiana, admonishes her for making "a grave mistake in not buying some stock immediately," after she had been solicited previous to do so, and that, "It is beyond question one of the best propositions I have ever recommended to the public. Considering the fact that I have made money on all the Goldfield stocks that I have bought within the last 15 months, shows conclusively that my judgment is pretty good."

Two broadside circulars provide a glowing report on the financial status of the syndicate and announce the formation of a new sub-company for new claims purchased by the syndicate directors in Chaffee County, Colorado, east of Gunnison, with shareholders in the King Leopold naturally having the first option to buy stock in the new venture. A final small broadside advertises subscriptions to the Mining Investor periodical, with an endorsement of the publication at the foot of the sheet by Berg. A nice group of promotional material for an early 20th-century Nevada mining venture; OCLC locates one copy of the present prospectus, at Yale. \$675

LIFE ON A NEW MEXICO RANCH

70. [New Mexico]. [*Three Letters Written by a Ranch Hand at the XSX Ranch in New Mexico, Describing Life and Work on the Ranch*]. [Grant County, N.M. 1917-1922]. [28]pp. Octavo sheets. Some light wear and soiling. In a highly legible hand. Very good.

Three letters by "Henry," a young man starting life as a cowboy at the XSX Ranch in Grant County, New Mexico, offering a detailed description of life on a cattle ranch and on the trail. Penned in 1917, Henry's letters describe rounding up cattle, driving and pasturing horses, calf branding, trail cooking, corralling, and other ranch work. Writing to his mother in October 1917 upon his arrival at Silver City, New Mexico, the county seat of Grant County, Henry describes breaking himself in to cowboy life:

"Just a line before I start for the front. Yesterday I rode out to Pinos Altos where I met a man Hodge sent in to meet me. He wanted to come in town to have his saddle fixed so I came in with him. This gives me a chance to get broken in to riding gradually. Silver City is by no means a frontier town. It is quite modern and up to date in fact. ... I feel hardly stiff or sore from my ten miles ride yesterday and ten today. It is ten to Pinos Altos, where we spend tonight and about forty to the XSX, so you see I am working up in geometrical progression."

The XSX Ranch was in the Arizona-New Mexico Mountains. Places or features mentioned in the letters include Spring Cañon and the mesa above it, "School Section Pasture," "east fence," "Hunting Lodge," "Cherry Creek," "Redstone pasture, where the forest ranger lives," Sappello Creek, Copper Cañon, the "Diamond Bar" ranch, and the Gila [River]. He encounters "Jackson, the old negro caretaker" of the hunting lodge and several of the cowboys from the TJ Ranch including Rastus Perry, its foreman. In an extraordinary 19-page letter written on October 24, 1917, Henry describes the routine of being a "cowpuncher" or cowboy. Because he is writing to his mother, who presumably knows nothing about cowboy life, Henry includes much detail and comments on his first five days and of the other cowboys he meets; it is a great first impression of the variety of activities on a cattle ranch:

"After various delays I got started yesterday morning from Pinos Altos and got here [XSX Ranch] at six o'clock. ...Bob Bybie, the boy who met me, got sick and had to lay over until he could travel. He is a tall lanky individual with light, sandy hair, very good natured, uncomplaining, and good to his horses. His home, or rather his birthplace is East Texas and he has

been a cowpuncher ever since he was a "little old kid," as he would say. ...we had to pack 250 lbs of flour, 18 gallons of kerosene, in two tanks weighing about 80lbs. apiece, my stuff and other odds and ends on three mules, and believe me packing is no light work. In the first place you have to rope your mule, which I have succeeded in doing a couple times, although once I did not jerk soon enough on the rope and it got under his four legs right around his body, and Mr. mule pulled me over. Well, after you catch your animal you tie him to anything you can find. ... Then you put your saddle blankets and pack saddle on him; you have to get this just right or it will rub his back. Then you fasten the panniers, which are made of very heavy canvas, on the saddle both by sticks which hang in locks on the saddle, and by straps from one side to the other. Then you pack with a heavy piece of canvas and tie it with a diamond hitch, which is not so very difficult to do, but would be very hard to describe The trail zig zags more and more. It seems scarcely possible for the horses and mules to stand up, when you consider that the trail is full of all kinds of rocks, big & little, round & aged. After what seems like ages you reach to bottom. Then you ford the Gila [River], and after turning a bend in the river and going through a couple of gates you are at the XSX. ... Besides the pine, the most prevalent tree is the mountain oak, which has leaves less like the oak than poison ivy. ... Unless you are traveling along a ridge, the trail is almost always shut in on either side by steep hills or bluffs. ...Yesterday and the day before I worked hard pitching hay. There was a lot of old rotten hay lying on the field so we hauled it off; four loads of it, with a mule team and put it on a dam to strengthen it. ... George Seay is a dam good cook all right. He is about 5ft. 8 in. I should guess and strongly built but not heavy. He is fifty or so, but lockstep years younger. ... He has a good deep voice and an almost educated way of speaking. He has held all kinds of jobs, from cowpunching to working in a foundry stoking furnaces and has done his own observing and drawn his own conclusions about things. He is a strong Democrat and likes [U.S. President Woodrow] Wilson... He believes that the 8 hour day is best for practically all labour, but does not believe in the union as it is and its way of going about what it wants. ... The other day he was talking of the negro and how he makes the best servant, ascribing his excellence in this respect largely to his politeness. as an example of this he said once he was going somewhere in a train and lunching on the diner. When he had finished the waiter bought him a finger bowl and napkin which George Seay pushed aside, saying "Take that junk away, I don't want it," or words to that effect. The negro waiter broke into a grin and said, "Well, I'm sorry boss,—I see you was from Texas, but I'm bliged to bring those things or lose ma job." Whereupon most of the people in the car, including G.S. broke into a roar of laughter. The day before yesterday (Thursday) Bob Bybie and I rode up to Spring Cañon, north of here, and up on the mesa to the east of it, to ride the fence between this range and that of Montoya, our Mexican neighbors. As we got near the fence Bob saw a wolf walk out of a corral on the other side. We both shot at him several times but he got away. ... I wish I had gotten off mine [his horse]—you get \$25 bounty on wolves and besides they kill a lot of calves. We then rode along the fence and found a Diamond Bar Bull and a heart [cattle brand] of a bull, the latter belonging to the T.S. outfit which is not far from here, on the Mexican's side of the fence. We drove them back to our range through a gate and turned homewards. ... Yesterday Bob and I rode up to Montoya's place to notify him of the round up which is to begin on the fourth, so that he can be there and get any of his cattle which are there. We went up over the Spring Cañon trail...and up the Gila to Montoya's. We had lunch with the two Montoya brothers who were there. ... I did not like either very much, although they were very pleasant while we were there. The poor devils have been having a hard time lately. A sister of theirs died a year or so ago and within the last two or three weeks a brother...died of typhoid. ... I guess most of the people around here are not sorry to have him out of the way for he had the reputation of being "mean." Both George and Bob told me that he never rode up to a stranger without a gun in his hand. ... This morning Bob Bylie is engaged in shoeing horses. This afternoon I expect we will ride over to the Hot Springs and take a bath. ... There is a little stone house in the side of the hill about twenty yards from the river. In the house are two bath tubs with both hot and cold water pipes leading to them. The hot water is hotter than you can stand, so I got a regular bath. After which I ran down to the river, which is less than a foot deep there and took a play in it."

A third letter from Henry to his mother, possibly written in 1922, continues his narrative of daily life: "...I will give you a copy of my diary since I last wrote you." Here he notes seven days of such activities as "rounding up the XSX cattle," fence mending, shooting and cooking a rabbit for lunch, driving and watering horses, transporting almost 1,700 pounds of potatoes to a storehouse, hauling wood, roping and branding calves, and even taking a few photographs.

Almost thirty pages of correspondence capturing the routines and hard life on a cattle ranch in New Mexico.

\$950

"A SUNNY PLACE FOR SUNNY PEOPLE"

71. [New Mexico]. *The Valley Ranch. Open the Year Round. A Sunny Place for Sunny People, Never Closed Never Idle.* Valley Ranch, N.M. [1920]. 31,[1]pp. Original brown pictorial printed wrappers, stapled. Very minor wear and soiling. Near fine.

Promotional work for the Valley Ranch, a dude ranch on the Pecos River, near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The work is illustrated throughout with handsome gravure illustrations, the whole printed in sepia ink. Situated in the midst of the Pecos National Forest, the ranch boasted extensive fishing and trail riding, as well as sweeping vistas. It also had a swimming pool, tennis courts, a post office, telephone and telegraph, and electricity. "The Valley Ranch has a well-earned reputation for setting a splendid table. The cooking is done by Americans, in American style, but the bill of fare often includes some appetizing Mexican dishes ~ frijoles, tortillas, chili con carni, etc. ~ for those of cosmopolitan tastes." A high-quality piece of printing and promotion. We locate four copies in OCLC, at Princeton, the University of Arizona, Arizona Historical, and New Mexico State University. \$600

FANTASTIC IMAGES OF NEW MEXICO RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

72. [New Mexico]. [Railroads]. [*Photo Album of Construction Along the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, Through New Mexico and California*]. [Various locations. 1907]. 197 photographs on [24] leaves. Images range in size from 3.5 x 3.5 inches to 8 x 10 inches, with most either 3.5 inches or 3 x 5 inches. Oblong folio. Original black cloth covers with black paper leaves. Covers worn, lightly soiled. Leaves loose or loosening. One or two photographs removed, many captioned in a contemporary hand. Images generally clean and clear. Good.

A wonderful photograph album documenting construction along the Eastern Railway of New Mexico through the center of the state, with bold images of workers, camps, construction, and machinery. The Eastern Railway of New Mexico was in business from 1902 through 1912, before being absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. In a publication entitled *The Railway Age*, published in 1906, a blurb on the Eastern Railway of New Mexico reads:

"With the exception of about 10 miles of mountain work at Abo Pass, grading has been completed and steel laid from Beien, N.M., east to Willard N.M., 55 miles. Grading has practically been completed from Epris, N.M. to Willard, 51 miles, and 14 miles of steel have been laid from Epris to Eucino. From Texico west to the Pecos River, 71 miles, grading has been completed and steel laid for 57 miles. The grading from the Pecos to Epris, 73 miles, is being pushed."

This album, which appears to have been compiled by someone working on or around the line, documents that final push mentioned in the above quote. Many images herein are captioned, with several bearing a date of 1907. They show construction through Alva Cut, Abo Canyon, Mountainair Cut, the Pecos River Bridge, Llano Cut, and other sites along the line. The opening images in the album are of a larger format, with fourteen 6 x 8 inch photographs and ten 8 x 10 inch images. The largest images are likely professional images, as the quality is higher and at least some of the locations are notably in San Francisco. The firm of B. Lantry Sons of Strong City, Kansas, can be seen working on excavation and construction in the larger photos. The bulk of the album, however, is clearly identified as New Mexico, with captions reading, "Cook Outfit, Camp No. 7"; "Distributing Ties for Track Laying"; an interior shot of several men entitled "Office Car"; "Epris Hospital"; "Telegraph Outfit, W.U. to Epris N.M.", and more. Many of the individuals are identified, and at least two images depict men in sombreros laying track. The final seven leaves contain vacation photographs of California and Florida. All told, it is a wonderful record of railway construction through rural New Mexico, including images of several towns ~ such as Epris ~ which no longer exist. \$2,500

STATIONED AT FORT SILL

73. [Newbanks, Billy]. [Indian Wars]. [*Letter Written by Billy Newbanks to His Sister Maggie in Illinois, Mentioning Buffalo Soldiers, Indian Squaws, and Life at Fort Sill*]. Fort Sill, I.T. April 26, 1872. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. Old folds, minor soiling. In a highly legible hand. With original envelope. Very good.

An amusing letter written by "Brother Billy" to Miss Maggie Newbanks in Monmouth, Illinois, apparently his younger sister. Billy responds to his sister's comments that she is getting an organ and a fiddle, and has learned to dance. He writes, "Well it has been so long since I went to a dance that I have forgot how it is done altho we have plenty of music out here the soldiers have a band & most all of them can play the fiddle or pick the banjo. They are colored soldiers in other words Negroes." He continues, writing playfully: "This time you want to know whether I am thinking of getting married or not well there are some Indian squaws out here that I could get for a wife but the way they have for cooking don't suit me very well. They all seem to like me very well but I think it is the little bunch of hair that I have on the top of my head that they like best. They genarly [sic] take a little bit of the scalp with it to make it stick together." He further laments that though she has sent along a photograph, he is unable to send one in return, as "there is not any photograph gallery here... I fell down in the mud the other day and left a life sized likeness of myself there but I can't send you that one." A nice letter from a soldier in Indian Territory to his sister, written during the Indian Wars. \$500

OKLAHOMA LAND GUIDE WITH INFORMATION ON SEMINOLE ROLLS AND ALLOTMENTS

74. [Oklahoma]. [Indian Lands]. *Moore's Seminole Roll and Land Guide*. [Wewoka, Ok.: Lasiter Print Co.], 1915. [4],52,[6]pp.; 28 leaves, plus small folding map. 12mo. Original thick, untreated calf wrappers, riveted at gutter; front wrap lettered in black. Wrappers moderated rubbed and scuffed. Scattered contemporary ink ownership stamps. Ink stain along fore-edge, not affecting text or maps. Short closed tear to map from gutter. Light tanning. Good plus.

A scarce land guide for Seminole County, Oklahoma, compiled by J. Read Moore. The work contains a wealth of local information including a complete roll of full-blood Seminoles and new-born Freedman, fifty-six pages of township maps showing land ownership, and a small folding map of the county, colored by township. The preface notes the maps were provided by a local surveyor named E. Hastain, so that the allotment rolls, plat maps, and ownership data could be combined in one convenient volume. The combination and importance of the information contained herein apparently justified the high original price of \$12.50, also noted in the preface.

The guide enabled purchasers to go some way toward determining the availability of land in the county. The first section lists the approximately 2800 Seminoles by Blood and Freedmen in Seminole County on the final rolls when lands were allotted to the "Five Civilized Tribes" in Oklahoma via the Curtis Act of 1898, as well as several hundred "new born" Seminoles and Freedmen added to the roles in 1905. Additional information accompanying the names provides the sex, age, and percentage of Indian blood of the person listed, as well as the page and section numbers in which his/her allotment appears in the maps that follow. Most interestingly, the guide also provides information on whether the person listed has died since the rolls were made up, with an "x" or a "y" denoting whether the Seminole in question had died before or after the allotment was made, as well as a table for calculating present age from the one given at the time of enrollment.

The present copy bears several contemporary ink stamps denoting that it was the house copy of the Okemah National Bank, located in the county seat of neighboring Okfuskee County. A fascinating document of the wrangling over land that continued in Oklahoma well after statehood. We locate copies at only a small handful of institutions. \$2,250

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEMORIAL OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

75. Pappas, Sam C. *Remember: Japan, Okinawa, Iwo, Philippines, Guam, Palau, Saipan, Tarawa, Tinian, Marshalls, New Guinea, Wake Island, Solomons, Guadalcanal, New Cal., Bataan, Corregidor, Pearl Harbor [cover title]*. [Chicago. 1946]. [2],25pp. printed on verso only, plus [25] leaves of photographic plates each containing four images. Oblong quarto. Original pictorial card covers with metal spiral binding. Covers scuffed, corners worn. Several leaves loose, some worn at edges. Internally clean. About very good.

"This book presents actual photographs taken by Sam C. Pappas and some of his fellow photographers who went along with the troops throughout the Pacific during World War II. Included is a rare captured enemy photograph showing the Nips taken off from their carriers to bomb Pearl Harbor... Also photos of invasions, bombings, and Jap-surrenders...." An

apparently self-published photographic work by U.S. Military photographer Sam Pappas providing a visual record of the Pacific theater during World War II, containing one hundred photographs. Each image is captioned on a facing page of mimeographed text. Subjects include naval combat scenes, Japanese planes kamikaze diving into ships, images of Manila and the Philippines including the aftermath of the war, New Guinea, Guam, Guadalcanal, and more. Rare ~ we locate two copies in OCLC, at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, and in the public library of Saugus, Massachusetts. \$400

BUSINESS AND LIFE IN GOLD RUSH-ERA SAN FRANCISCO

76. Phinney, James Hunter. [*Excellent Group of Nearly Thirty Letters from Banker James Hunter Phinney in San Francisco During the 1850s to Friend and Business Partner George Graham*]. San Francisco: 1850-1854. Twenty-nine manuscript letters, totaling sixty-seven pages. Composed on quarto sheets and bifolia. Previously folded; light wear along old folds. Some chipping and staining. Several letters with some loss, slightly affecting text; one letter with more heavy damage. Several areas reinforced with archival tissue. Good plus.

A fascinating and remarkable group of twenty-five Gold Rush-era written by James Hunter Phinney to his friend and business partner, George Graham. This archive provides an excellent glimpse into the burgeoning city of San Francisco from 1850 to 1854, the multi-faceted nature of the early gold industry there, and the life of a young banker experiencing the rapid cycle of boom and bust. Four additional letters include one written by Phinney to another business associate, as well as three written by George Graham to his parents.

James Hunter Phinney's life before and after these letters were written is largely undocumented, but he is listed as a deceased member of the Class of 1842 at Columbia College in that institution's 1916 Catalog of Officers and Graduates. The April 7, 1849 issue of the *New York Herald* also listed Phinney as "Secretary" aboard the barque *Phoenix*, which left New York City for California on April 2nd of that year, and arrived in San Francisco from Guayaquil on October 12, according to the records printed in the *Daily Alta California*. By the time he wrote the present letters, Phinney was employed at F. Argenti & Co., one of the first banks that opened in San Francisco, June of 1850, and the largest until Wells Fargo was founded in 1852. The Argenti Banking House failed in 1855, in the midst of the banking crisis that hit California early that year.

The letters here date primarily from 1851 and 1852, with one from 1850, and three each from 1853 and 1854. Phinney and Graham seem to have been old friends, perhaps even travelling West together, before Graham headed to the gold regions and Phinney remained in San Francisco. Naturally, gold is a prominent subject in these letters ~ Graham regularly sends gold dust for Phinney to sell, and Phinney reports the price and account balance back to Graham. In the earliest letter included in the archive, dated October 29, 1850, for example, Phinney writes, "I wrote you on 27. Init. & have now to hand you enclosed memoranda of the assay office for the gold you sent me, which I had cast into a Bar amounting as per certificate to \$717.52." This type of discussion threads throughout the letters, and provides interesting evidence of the manner in which gold transactions occurred at the individual level.

Graham's principal interest was a store in Tuttletown, originally known as Mormon Gulch, near the diggings at Tuolumne and Columbia, east of Stockton. In a letter to his father dated October 14, 1851, he writes that his store has "burnt up with all its constructs." While he estimates his losses to be about \$8,000, he resolves to "take the luck as it comes & try it again." In the very next paragraph, however, he writes, "I have some idea of buying a ranch down in San Jose & go to farming. - This trading is mean business to make the best of it. - every-bodies humble servant - one day you think yourself rich & the next day you are broke. - Give me a farmers life after all - if I had fifty thousand dollars all the trading & speculating might go." Despite this day dreaming, he seems to have continued in his original trade, though there is sustained talk throughout the letters of both men turning to ranching.

From San Francisco, Phinney sought to take advantage of gold fever not only by carrying out financial transactions involving raw materials, but also by developing improved methods of extraction and smelting. In a letter dated November 10, 1851, he writes, "George, I hear a great deal of rich veins of gold being daily discovered - it seems to me that some simple machine

might be constructed for crushing large quantities of the rock & getting out the gold very fast. Suppose you turn your attention to this thing for a while, visit those machines in operation in your neighborhood & find out where & in what they may be defective & how it can be remedied."

The pair apparently went further than merely discussing ideas for new machines. In his letter of August 19, 1852, Phinney describes specific issues with current melting processes: "Our experiments in Gold melting are progressing - our furnace works well, but we need experience & practical knowledge. An experiment tried yesterday was very satisfactory but in their impatience they took out the crucible too soon, & did not cook it enough. Quite a large button of gold was found at the bottom of the crucible & little globules of gold all through the mass even on the surface." He continues describing the process, explaining that the substance "boiled up like water" for fifteen to twenty minutes, but this was not long enough for all of the gold to settle. He then hypothesizes, "Had they allowed it to boil longer until it was thoroughly melted & then cooled gradually I have no doubt that all the gold would have settled at the bottom." In the same letter, he predicts, "...if this system proves correct, furnaces will be erected everywhere," and warns George to keep quiet about the matter, as, "Two different parties have appeared who claim this invention, & one of them has shown me some beautiful bars of gold extracted in this manner."

Phinney also expresses his wonder at the rapidly developing city of San Francisco, and comments on the global effects of its growth, such as in a letter dated November 10, 1851, writing that, "While sitting here, pondering on the increasing commerce of the world & thinking how the East & the West were so cemented together that there was neither East nor West any longer..." Describing a more tangible aspect of the city's growth in a letter dated April 6, 1854, Phinney writes, "Having retired last night at nine o'clock - having nothing else to do, I awoke this morning @ 6 1/2. & after a good shower bath, proceeded to inspect Powell & Stockton Sts. of which the latter is in pretty good order the former almost planked from Washn. St. to north beach, & as the planking connects with the long dock there, it makes a very pleasant promenade for these moonlit nights & is becoming quite a resort."

Phinney was well educated, and he eruditely comments on a number of trenchant issues of the day, including matters political and religious. In his letter of August 19, 1852, Phinney offers his opinion on the 1852 presidential election, writing, "The nomination of Scott does not seem to suit the whigs well & it is rumored in the Herald that 10 states stand ready for another National Convention to nominate Daniel [Webster]. If Scott & Pierce are to be the only candidates I shall stand by and see the fight as the woman did that of her husband & the bear, not caring which whips." Turning his attention to the ethereal, Phinney discusses his experience with Spiritualism in San Francisco. He writes specifically of an instance in which he and a group of dinner guests "took the table we had been dining upon & tried the spiritual communications." The account further relates how the curious Phinney devised an experiment to determine that the whole thing was make-believe, and explained its results, concluding that a man professing belief in the practice must have a "very strong" imagination.

At various points, Phinney also makes references to a number of important 1850s San Francisco businesses, events, and locales. A couple of his letters reference rival banking firm Page, Bacon & Co., which notoriously closed in February of 1855, precipitating a city-wide bank run and the so-called "Black Friday of San Francisco." Phinney also mentions Adams & Co., one of the first important express companies in California and a major exchange dealer, which also closed in February of 1855. Another doomed business that shows up in Phinney's letters is the Rasette House, a well-known, first-class hotel located at the corner of Bush and Sansome Streets. Phinney writes of its bitter end in a letter dated May 5, 1853: "We had something of a fire on the night of the 2d. inst. in which the Rasette House was burned down."

In all, the letters present here present a unique and colorful perspective on the Gold Rush era. As an employee of one of the more important San Francisco financial institutions of the period, Phinney was well placed to comment on developments and to be heavily involved in pertinent transactions. Just as importantly, his letters display a fascination with the evolution and growth of San Francisco during this time. His dramatic and detailed descriptions of everything from séances to the funeral procession of a butcher, as well as his intimate involvement in the gold business, provide important details about this formative period of California history.

\$19,500

EARLY NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GUIDEBOOK

77. Powell, John J. *Wonders of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range*. San Francisco: H.S. Crocker & Co., 1881. 162pp. plus [16]pp. ads and two folding maps. Original blue cloth covers, gilt. Moderately worn, corners and spine frayed. Light wear and soiling internally. Good.

Early tourist guide to northern California, featuring natural wonders such as the Big Trees, Yosemite, and the Sierra Nevada. Includes descriptions of the Calaveras Grove, Yosemite, and Hetch Hetchy, as well as many geysers and hot springs in the area. With a map of "Rail and Stage Routes to the Yosemite, the Big Trees and the Geysers" which shows California from Tahoe to Madera. The two folding maps are titled "Hutchings' Outline Map of Tourist Travel to the Yo-semite Valley, Big Tre Groves, Etc. California" and another indicating "Distances to Stage Points" from Cloverdale to San Francisco. A sound copy of a scarce book.

Currey & Kruska 278. Cowan, p.498.

\$750

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL TRAINING DURING THE 1918 FLU PANDEMIC

78. Reimers, A.W. [*Manuscript Notebook of a Navy Corpsman in San Francisco During the Spanish Flu Outbreak*]. [San Francisco. 1918]. [152]pp. Original three-ring notebook, plain black leatherette covers. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on front and rear cloth pastedowns. Very light wear to boards; light wear to leaves at hole punches. Light tanning and dust soiling internally. Very good.

A detailed manuscript journal of medical notes compiled by Navy Corpsman Adolf William Reimers, who was stationed on Goat Island in San Francisco at the end of World War I and during the height of the "Spanish Flu" epidemic in the United States. Reimers came to the West Coast from Hailey, Idaho, where he was a painter and outdoorsman, and his notes are copious, highly legible, and occasionally accompanied by his own sketches. Dates are scattered throughout, the earliest being July 2, 1918 (though the first entries are likely slightly earlier), and the latest from December of that year. Reimers was discharged from duty in February 1919, and returned to rural Idaho where he lived the rest of his life.

Reimers' notes are almost entirely technical, apparently primarily serving as reference from the medical education he received during his training. Topics include sanitation and disinfecting procedures; nursing practices; bacteriology; blood and urine analysis; and a variety of pharmacological recipes for everything from morphine and cocaine to atropine and wine of antimony. During October 1918, the midst of Reimers' service, San Francisco had 4,000 flu cases, and before the epidemic subsided over 45,000 cases and 3,000 deaths had been reported, affecting nearly one tenth of the city's population at that time. Due to the overwhelming number of cases, Navy hospitals in the area eschewed the standing prohibition on treating civilians, assigning men to local hospitals and opening facilities at naval bases to patients. Reimers, armed with the notes in this journal, therefore likely was heavily involved in the efforts to halt the ravages of this famously widespread and deadly contagion in the Bay Area. A dense but highly readable notebook that comprises a fascinating confluence of medical, military, and Californian history.

\$1,250

BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF A ZACATECAS WOMAN AT THE END OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

79. Sescosse, Nerée. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, by Nerée Secosse to her Brother in Paris Relating Details Surrounding the End of the Mexican-American War and the Operations of the Family Business in Zacatecas*]. Zacatecas. 1848. [3]pp. plus docketing, on a bifolium. Previously folded. Minor loss at fore-edge of second leaf from rough opening, not affecting text. Light tanning; wax seal remnants and a couple of small patches of staining. Accomplished in a steady, legible script. Very good.

An interesting letter by a woman in Zacatecas, written on the day that news reached Mexico that the US Congress had signed the peace treaty ending the Mexican-American War. These were glad tidings for the Sescosse family, which maintained both their ancestral home in the Basque country of France and another in Mexico north of Mexico City, and maintained several businesses in the country. Sescosse recounts the confusing military events that ended the war, when

American troops conquered Chihuahua, despite the cease-fire that was supposed to precede diplomatic negotiations, and in the final battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, near the capital, the Mexican Army was "crushed, with the loss of all the Artillery," and the commander taken prisoner before the Americans learned that hostilities had officially ended.

Much of the letter concerns the tribulations of business in the waning days of the war, and how its end would benefit the Sescosse clan, with their investments in Mexico including a thriving silver mine, and several other significant interests:

"Aqui el Gobierno esta travajando mucho para quitar la Aduana, y reemplararla con contribuciones directas. Esto seria un beneficio grande para el comercio. Como en lo sabes, y si se consigne esa modificacion tendremos economia grande de travajo y gastos, y mucha quietud. Aqui las ventas sigiun regulares al memidio [?] desde la semana pasada aca, y las de por mayor son tan crecidos como lo permiten el surtido y las circunstancias.... En este momento estamos sin surtido ninguno; lo do se nos va acabando, menos la Imperial. Sin embargo los precios de este ultimo renglon aun se sostienen, y como tenemos noticia que el convoy que entro en Chihuahua no ha traido ningun surtido de efectos."

Also with one curious parenthetical remark that a Priest had been jailed, accused of poisoning another Priest with arsenic. An unusual perspective on the end of the Mexican War, from a Mexican-Basque woman deeply involved in the business of her family. \$750

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON STATE

80. Slauson, Howard B., compiler. *An Abstract of the Laws of the State of Washington Affecting the Rights and Property of Women.* Seattle: Woman's Century Club of Seattle, 1898. 28pp. 16mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling, light chipping to spine. Ink scrawl to blank verso of second leaf, one word underlined on first page of text. Very good.

An unrecorded work on the legal rights of women. This fascinating little pamphlet outlines the various rights of women in different areas of the law in Washington state at the turn of the century, such as political, civil, matrimonial, in cases of divorce and custody, estates, and property rights. "The aim of the following pages, is to give an abstract of the statutory law, in so far as it especially relates to the rights and duties of women." The work was published under the auspices of the Woman's Century Club of Seattle. The Club was founded in 1891 by noted suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt. The website of the Club - which is still active today - calls itself a "social club focused on women's history, the arts, education, and community service." An ephemeral little piece, likely printed in limited numbers. We find no record of it in OCLC.

\$750

HANDSOME IMAGES OF CHILE

81. [South American Photographica]. [Tourism]. *[Photograph Album of Handsome Images Depicting Local Scenery Around Chile, Taken by Herbert Telge and Used by the Tourism Board as "Propaganda"].* [Various locations in Chile. 1925]. 47 photos on [24] leaves, each image approximately 5.5 x 8.5 inches. Oblong folio. Patterned cloth album, string tied; string perished, grey paper leaves loose. Boards lightly worn, slight dampstaining to lower corner of front cover. Contemporary typed letter, signed, pasted to inside of front cover. Images clean and crisp, very minor wear and soiling internally. Very good.

Photograph album of striking images of Chilean scenery taken by accomplished amateur photographer Herbert Telge during an auto trip through the countryside. The handsome and well-composed photographs depict common people with ox-drawn carts traversing country roads; a group of five men and women, presumed to be Telge's travelling companions, posing with their automobile in scenic locales; a man seated beneath an enormous cactus; country villages; scenery ranging from palm trees to the Andes; rural farmsteads and churches; and a series of ten or so photographs featuring Chile's famous Villarrica volcano and its surroundings. It is seen here snow-capped, looming beyond the lake and photographed from a number of different spots to highlight the charming rural scenery.

The album is accompanied by a typed letter signed by the "Jefe de la Seccion Turismo," Fernando Orrego P. The letter is dated 1928 and addressed to Edgardo Telge of Weber & Co. in Valparaiso, indicating that Orrego admires a group of photographs of various locales in Chile taken by Telge's son, and would like to obtain a set of negatives for the use of the tourism ministry. "Estas fotografias serian de una gran utilidad para labor de propaganda en que se encuentra empeñado el Gobierno." Chile was in a period of political volatility at the time, having gone through two military coups before settling into a dictatorship in 1927. \$1,500

RARE RULEBOOK FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC EMPLOYEES

82. Southern Pacific Railroad. *Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific System.) Rules and Regulations for the Government of Empleyos of the Operating Department.* [San Francisco?] 1898. [2],116pp. Original limp cloth, gilt lettered, edges painted red. Covers slightly bowed out at fore-edges. Minor wear at spine ends and very light rubbing to covers. Light staining to endpapers, otherwise internally clean. Three pages with separately printed and pasted-over corrections. Very good plus.

A very interesting late 19th-century manual and rule book for personnel in the Operating Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Contained here are rules and directions for a wide array of railroad employees, including engineers, brakemen, conductors, baggagemen, ticket agents, yardmasters, trackmen, bridgemen, and other watchmen. The first section of the text comprises nearly 500 general rules and regulations, such as those for governing train movements and priority, interpreting time tables and signals, for reading telegraph instructions, and for writing orders, among many others. A second, illustrated section provides further instruction for understanding and providing lamp, light, and semaphore signals. The final section, also illustrated, contains specific instructions for engineers and brakemen on the operation of newly installed air brakes and baker heaters.

A quite scarce work, noted on the title page as the revised edition, though OCLC locates no copies of previous editions. We locate just five institutional copies of the present edition, at the California State Library, Huntington, Claremont, Arizona Historical Society, and Harvard Business School, and no copies of any edition in archived sales records.

\$1,375

DENOUNCING FRENCH TYRANNY IN MEXICO FROM THE SAFETY OF SAN FRANCISCO

83. Spanzotti, Geronimo. *La Tirania de los Reyes Descubierta para Desengaño de los Pueblos.* San Francisco: F.P. Ramirez y C. Madero, 1866. 254,ii pp. Original blue publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, spine gilt. Spine ends and corners worn, lower corner a bit gnawed, not affecting text. Contemporary bookplate of Juan Rivas on front pastedown. Minor internal wear, text clean. About very good.

A rare and unusual Spanish-language imprint from San Francisco. The work comprises an essay by Geronimo Spanzotti that first appeared serially in the San Francisco Spanish newspaper *El Nuevo Mundo*. The text denounces tyranny and the oppression of constitutional democracy and free peoples in the context of the French rule of Mexico under Emperor Maximilian at that time. The author and the contemporary owner of this copy, Juan Rivas, were prominent members of a pro-Juarez group of Mexicans living in self-imposed exile in San Francisco during the reign of the French emperor, which ended the year after the present work was published. Benito Juarez, himself in exile during this period, was reinstalled as the President of Mexico after the fall of Maximilian in 1867. OCLC records copies at the British Library, Yale, and the San Francisco Public Library. \$875

PAVING SAN FRANCISCO

84. Standard Asphalt Company of California. *Asphalt HandBook and Price List [cover title].* San Francisco. 1894. 18,[4],19-30pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Near fine.

Unrecorded publication from the Standard Asphalt Company of California, discussing the production of asphalt in California. After a brief historical discussion of asphalt, primarily imported from Trinidad heretofore, the work notes the ease of transport from California and the many uses for asphalt, such as roofing, paving, and cement. With the invention of the automobile, paving roads became both more common and more necessary, and this volume speaks to the rise in demand for asphalt to create paved surfaces. We find no record of this little work in OCLC. An important step on the road to the modernization of cities as we know them. \$600

RARE FIRST EDITION OF DAKOTA EXPERIENCES

85. Taylor, Joseph Henry. *Kaleidoscopic Lives. A Companion Book to Frontier and Indian Life.* Washburn, N.D.: Printed and published by the author, 1901. 113,[2]pp., plus twelve plates on various colored paper. Contemporary plain black cloth; text block stapled. Light dampstaining and wear to boards. Very good.

The rare first edition of this appealing and idiosyncratic history of the Dakotas and Northern Plains. Each chapter presents a vignette of 19th-century Plains life as experienced by the author, encompassing accounts of prominent Indians, horse thieves and other vigilantes, frontier printers, government officials, and Dakota prison inmates. As is typical of works by Taylor, the text was set and printed by the author. The second edition, published in 1902, is much more common, but no copy of the present work appears in sales records other than in mid-1940s Decker and Soliday catalogues.

With twelve photographic and illustrated plates. "Important sketches of frontier and Indian life on the upper Missouri and Great Plains" - Jenkins. Rare.

Decker 30:279. Howes T67, "aa." Graff 4088. Jenkins, A Full Howes 2479 (2nd Ed.).

\$975

RARE CRAM MAP OF TEXAS

86. [Texas]. *Railroad and County Map of Texas.* Chicago: George F. Cram, 1890. Folding map. 27.5 x 33 inches, plus [2],30pp. index. 16mo. Original printed wrappers. Light wear and creasing to wraps. Occasional faint foxing in margins; light tanning. Very good plus.

A lovely copy of this 1890 edition of prolific publisher George F. Cram's map of counties and railroads in Texas. It comprises a detailed plan of the state (outlined in red), with individual counties outlined in yellow. In addition to showing towns and individual ranches, the map also delineates rivers, creeks, and other geographical features with a great amount of detail. The many rail lines depicted are occasionally overprinted in red with company initials. The state of the railroads in Texas would have been of particular interest in 1890, when this map was published, as the creation of a Railroad Commission to regulate and to oversee the railroad companies was the key issue of the gubernatorial election that year. Jim Hogg, the principal proponent of the Commission, was victorious in the contest.

Cram published this map in several editions over the course of the late-19th century, together demonstrating the rapid growth of the state during this period. Though versions of this map were sometimes published in Cram's atlases, all editions published as individual folding maps are quite rare. Of the present 1890 edition, OCLC locates only two copies, at Berkeley and Texas Tech. \$2,500

PECOS COUNTY, LAND OF CATTLE

87. [Texas]. *Think! Then Act! Grazing Lands Are Leasing in the Indian Nation for 25 to 50 Cents per Acre...* [caption title and first line of text]. [Texas. 1901] Broadside, 7.25 x 8.5 inches. Text printed in two columns. Minor wear. Near fine.

Broadside advertising lands for sale in Pecos County, Texas. Four sections are offered, ranging from 5,200 acres to 18,560 acres, at a rate of 75 cents an acre. "The day is at hand when the cattleman must own his lands. ... These are all good grazing lands. Good water, in abundant supply, at shallow depth can be found on any of them. ... Lands are in good shape for

fencing. ... If you let these opportunities pass, when ranges have all gone to high prices and are hard to control, never say you did not have an opportunity." Rare and ephemeral. One copy located in OCLC, at SMU. \$750

ABOLITIONIST GERMAN TEXAS NEWSPAPER

88. [Texas]. [German Periodicals]. *San Antonio Zeitung...* 3. Jahrgang. Nr. 25. San Antonio, Sonnabend, den 15. Dezember 1855. Laufende Nr. 129. San Antonio: Adolf Douai, 1855. [4]pp. Large folio. Previously folded. Contemporary ownership inscription at head of title. Light foxing and creasing. Very good.

A scarce December 1855 issue of this socialist, abolitionist German Texas newspaper, the *San Antonio Zeitung*, "Ein sozial-demokratisches Blatt für die Deutschen in West-Texas."

"The *San Antonio Zeitung*... began weekly publication as San Antonio's first German-language newspaper on July 1, 1853, under the editorship of C. D. Adolph Douai, a German-born scholar, teacher, and social reformer. The newspaper, written largely in German, was aimed at the large German population in San Antonio and the surrounding region. In a prospectus Douai announced that the *Zeitung* would regard every political question from the viewpoint of social progress. He published the free-soil platform adopted by the Texas State Convention of Germans in 1854 and in a series of editorials attacked the institution of slavery as an evil incompatible with democratic government, a form of government that required "free tillers of their own soil.... But many merchants, fearful of being associated with the abolitionists, withdrew their advertisements from the paper, and several German communities passed resolutions publicly condemning it. Douai continued doggedly and in the February 9, 1855, issue of the *Zeitung* went so far as to declare that western Texas must be free. In May 1856, with ill-feeling mounting and revenues on the decline, he was forced to sell the paper. It was purchased by a member of the opposition, Gustav Schleicher, who took over the publication and renamed it the *San Antonio Staats-Zeitung*" - Handbook of Texas Online.

The present issue, published on December 15, 1855, contains an article on the situation of Chinese immigration to California, an account of Know-Nothing Party violence in Maine, news on sectional and slavery issues from across the country (entitled "The Separation of the Union"), including reports on the ongoing saga in Kansas, as well as several columns on news from Germany and copious advertising for German businesses in San Antonio and the surrounding area. OCLC locates only microfilm and digital holdings of the periodical, though the source of the physical holdings appears to be UTSA. We locate no runs or single issues of the paper in archived sales records other than the present issue. A good example of this rare and important anti-slavery Texas newspaper. \$875

EVEN THIS YANKEE LIKES TEXAS

89. [Texas]. Haste, Richard A. *Texas: A World of Plenty* [cover title]. Chicago. 1904. 63pp. plus folding map. Narrow quarto. Original printed pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor wear, small tear to first leaf. Very good.

Illustrated promotional work for the great state of Texas, published under the auspices of the Passenger Department of the Rock Island Line. The author, Richard A. Haste, writes in the introduction, "My instructions were to investigate the resources of Texas and report the facts with my observations from the view-point of a Northerner. This I have done in the following pages. What I found was so far beyond what I expected to find, that I have had to put the brakes on my enthusiasm." With extensive information on the agriculture of Texas, as well as the mineral resources and reports on individual counties. The map details "Those Portions of Texas Traversed by the Rock Island System and Connecting Lines," which covers most of the northeastern corner of the state. OCLC locates three copies of the present work, at Baylor, the Autry Museum, and UC Davis. \$600

"EVERY PROPERTY INDICATED ON THIS MAP IS A PRODUCER."

90. [Texas]. [Oil]. *Gallup's Map of the Central-Southern Oil Fields of the United States*. Kansas City, Mo.: F.E. Gallup Map Co., 1921. Folding map, 34 x 27.5 inches folded to 9 x 4 inches. Some separation at a several folds, a few areas of minor loss. Light chipping and wear at edges. Light wear to folder. Good plus.

Map depicting oil and gas fields across the "central-southern" portion of the country, especially the fields owned by the Invader Oil Corporation, headquartered in Muskogee, Oklahoma. The cover title proclaims this to be "Route Map of Fortune's Highway Showing Mid-Continent Oil Fields of the United States," and the map covers a broad swathe of territory encompassing all of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, as well as parts of New Mexico, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana. The Invader fields are identified with large arrows pointing to six different holdings. Oil and gas fields are marked in red, with new developments demarcated with tiny oil derricks, as well as pipelines and potential fields. A large triangle-shaped chart at the bottom of the map shows "Invader Peaks of Progress" defining the company's growth from 1917 up through 1920. Starting with just four wells in 1917, the company boasted ninety-seven wells and over \$6.5 million in assets in 1920, with an anticipation of even greater things to come.

Two parallel lines cut diagonally across the center of the region. A caption in the bottom right corner reads, "Between these two lines shown on the map lies Fortune's Highway. Along it is produced two-thirds of all the high-grade oil in America." All of the delineated Invader oil fields fall within this boundary, and the caption goes on to talk about the extensive profitability of the company and the region. We locate no copies in OCLC. A fabulous visual record from the beginning of the Texas oil boom. \$1,500

RARE 1920 TEXAS OIL MAP

91. [Texas]. [Oil]. *Geological Map of Texas*. Fort Worth: Standard Blue Print Map & Eng. Co., 1920. Folding map, 18 x 18.25 inches, plus small broadside form, completed in manuscript. Contemporary annotation in color pencil. Very light wear along folds. Very good.

A rare, detailed Texas oil map, produced by a Fort Worth firm just after World War I. The map shows the distribution of oil wells and derricks across the state in 1920, prints the names of the most prominent oil fields, and also shows the types of soil and rock encountered throughout Texas counties, with a legend of abbreviations for each at bottom right. The whole is somewhat crowded in places, but still quite attractive and legible, and is a good encapsulation of the rapidly developing oil industry in Texas at this time. Contemporary advertisements for the publisher of this map, Standard Blue Print Map and Engineering, promote the availability of over 200 oil maps of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Arkansas from the firm.

The present copy is accompanied by a certificate, completed in manuscript, from the Gillespie County Development Company that assigns a half-acre interest in its oil and gas lease to a Gus Kassebaum of Plymouth, Wisconsin, "in consideration for the services and other valuable consideration rendered." On the map, Gillespie County is outlined in manuscript, and a dot and large arrow mark the location of this oil development near the county seat of Fredericksburg. Rare, we locate copies only of a variant issue of the map, at Denver Public Library, the Colorado School of Mines, and SMU. \$1,500

"SHEEP DIPS AS 'CURE ALLS'"

92. [Texas]. [Sheep]. *Sheepman's Guide. The Advantages of Sheep Dipping. How to Cure and Prevent Scab, Keep the Flock Clean, and Improve the Wool Clip....* Galveston: William Cooper & Nephews, [ca. 1890]. 31pp. Original printed pictorial wrappers, stapled. Covers detached. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Rare booklet advertising the chemical sheep dip products of William Cooper & Nephews, a British firm with its first American office headquartered in Galveston, Texas. Cooper's Sheep Dip was developed in the 1840s, and the pesticide company was so successful they expanded beyond Britain's borders in 1890, opening an office in Galveston, as well as moving on to Australia, South America, and South Africa. The company remained in business through the 20th century, manufacturing other pesticides such as flea powders containing DDT. The present work dates to the beginning of the company's time in Texas. It describes the process of dipping, the concoction itself, and is illustrated with a number of cuts of different varieties of sheep. OCLC locates two copies, at SMU and the National Library of Australia. \$550

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LADIES' HANDIWORK ~ ESPECIALLY PICKLES

93. [Texas]. [Women]. *Woman's Exchange of Texas, Austin, Texas [cover title].* Austin: Statesman Steam Print, [ca. 1880]. 8pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Minor soiling and wear. Very good.

A rebranding of the "Woman's Art Exchange" of Texas, removing the mistaken emphasis on art to encourage wider participation. "It was never intended to devote our energies to Art alone, but to the encouragement of woman's handiwork of all kinds, such as paintings; needle-work, fancy and plain; preserves; pickles; sauces; bread and cake." Includes the association's articles of incorporation, as well as the by-laws. "We now call upon the ladies of Texas to show what they can do." A handful of copies in OCLC. \$450

EXCELLENT COMPILATION OF MANUSCRIPT TERRITORIAL TREASURY BUSINESS

94. [United States Treasury Department]. Tayler, Robert Walker. *[Manuscript Letterbook of Retained Copies of Territorial Correspondence from the First Comptroller's Office in the U.S. Treasury Department].* [Washington, D.C.] 1869-1873. [28],5-1092 leaves, written on rectos only. Thick folio. Original black half morocco and marbled boards. Front board detached, corners and edges worn, boards and spine rubbed. First few leaves (index) detached. Internally clean, letters legible and neatly written. About very good.

Robert Walker Tayler, Sr., First Comptroller of the Treasury Department of the United States. Tayler (1812-1878) served as Ohio's State Auditor from 1860-1863, and subsequently as the First Comptroller of the Treasury from 1863 to his death in February 1878. The present letterbook contains retained copies of correspondence with western territorial officials, including those from Idaho, Dakota, Colorado, Washington, Montana, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. Written in a secretarial hand, each letter is signed by Tayler, excepting for six months (March through September of 1872), when the letters are signed by William Hemphill Jones as Acting Comptroller.

Writing to E.M. Lee, the Secretary of Wyoming Territory, on February 23, 1870, Tayler asks for receipts in order to properly update territorial accounts. "Sir, I have received your letter of the 17th inst. with enclosed requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$500.00. In reply I have to say, that no further advance will be recommended until you have furnished this office, with vouchers for the amounts already advanced. I have to request you to transmit your accounts as early as possible, that they may be adjusted, and placed to your credit on the books of the Treasury." On February 21, 1872, the Comptroller's office wrote to A.P.K. Safford, Governor of Arizona Territory, also about his expenses: "Sir, Your accounts for contingent expenses of Executive Office, and salary of Interpreter, have been adjusted per the following reports...." Presumably the "interpreter" referred to herein is for interactions with either Native Americans or Mexican-Americans in the territory. A letter of March 29, 1870 to the Secretary of Wyoming Territory details the cost of public printing for the territory. And a letter of August 1872 to E.S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota Territory, discusses the cost of binding work, likely for the territorial laws. There are also letters written to James Garfield, who was serving at the time as Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Altogether, this volume covers four years of correspondence between the federal government and several Western territorial governments regarding expenditures and accounting for the territories on everything from the cost of printing to salaries and other expenses. A wealth of knowledge and information for the territorial governments at this time. \$3,750

MINING AT ALTA

95. [Utah]. *Annual Report of the South Hecla Mining Company for the Year Ending December 31st 1918 [cover title].* Salt Lake City. [1919]. [7]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Separation at head of spine, small tape repair at lower corner of rear wrap; three-hole punched at gutter. Light toning. About very good.

Rare, post-World War I report for this Utah mining company in Alta, southeast of Salt Lake City. The site of the South Hecla mine today is essentially the base of the Alta ski resort. This report, illustrated with a photographic image of the surface area above the mine, provides information on earning, infrastructure and plant improvements, and overall financial health. The company produced hundreds of thousands of pounds of lead, copper, zinc, and silver, and nearly four million pounds of iron; nevertheless, the report complains of transportation issues, and promises that a newly completed railroad, as well as expansion and development of additional claims will lead to higher production in the next year. OCLC locates one copy of this report, at the Utah Historical Society. \$350

BUILDING A POWER PLANT IN COASTAL VENEZUELA

96. [Venezuela]. *[Album of Nearly 100 Photographs Depicting the Construction of a Venezuelan Power Plant].* [Venezuela]. 1937-1938. 97 silver gelatin photographs measuring 6.75 x 4.5 and 5.5 x 3.5 inches. Oblong quarto. Original red half cloth and boards, manuscript label on front cover. Photos affixed at corners to thin paper leaves. Photo captions printed on versos of images, visible through mounting leaf. Very good.

An interesting album, depicting the construction of a power plant in Pueblo Viejo, Venezuela, accomplished by the J.G. White Engineering Corp of New York, whose stamp appears on the back of each photograph, along with a description of the image and an image number. Pueblo Viejo is on the northern border of Venezuela, near the Caribbean Sea. The Venezuelan Oil Concession was originally a British firm, but by the 1920s the majority of the company stock was owned by Royal Dutch Shell. The photographs sequentially illustrate the construction from surveying the initial lot to laying the foundations and building construction. In addition to the buildings, there are also images of the construction of the electrical grid and the turbines to produce the electricity. A wonderfully detailed series of images. \$875

IMPORTANT EARLY WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL IMPRINT

97. [Washington Territory]. Stevens, Isaac I. *Governor's Message of the Territory of Washington, Delivered in Joint Session of the Council and House of Representatives of Washington Territory, Wednesday, December 3d, 1856.* Olympia: Geo. B. Goudy, Public Printer, 1856. 23pp. Stitched, as issued. A few small chips and closed tears at edges. Lower portion of final leaf torn away, not affecting text. Some dust soiling; light foxing and tanning. Good.

A very rare and early example of Washington territorial printing, comprising a fiery address by the energetic Governor of the territory, Isaac Stevens. Dramatic developments had indeed occurred in Washington during the preceding year, including the escalation of the Yakima War, which precipitated the Battle of Seattle, the so-called Cascades Massacre, the declaration of martial law in Pierce County, where Stevens suspected settlers of aiding Indian resistance, and the resulting power struggle between Stevens and the territorial judiciary. Stevens recounts events, and his hand in subduing, at least temporarily, the threat of violence from native tribes angered by encroachment on lands promised to them. Many of Stevens' actions, such as the imprisonment of recalcitrant judges and his eventual self-pardon for a conviction for contempt, not to mention his vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the Indian conflicts, conferred upon him an outsized and controversial reputation in the early history of the Washington Territory.

"A document of great importance, being Stevens' own account of the campaign against the Blackfoot and Nez Perce Indians; the Battle of Grand Rond and the Indian Council at Walla Walla. Other sections of the Message deal with the Governor's Pacific Railroad explorations; routes; Hudson's Bay Company; mineral developments; roads, and other essential internal improvements" - Eberstadt. One of just five hundred copies ordered printed for the use of the territorial House of

Representatives. We locate just five copies, at the University of Tulsa, Washington State, the Washington State Library, the Huntington, and Yale; only one copy appears in auction records for the last fifty years.

Eberstadt 104:305. Sabin 101910A.

\$2,750

"FOR ITS SIZE AND AGE THIS IS THE BEST BUILT TOWN IN WASHINGTON."

98. [Washington]. *Birds-Eye View of Snohomish, Washington. Issued by the Sun Publishing Company.* Snohomish: Sun Publishing Company, [1889]. Lithograph, 18 x 24 inches. Backed on archival tissue. Several closed tears repaired, some slight areas of wear and loss, particularly at top edge. Lightly toned. Good.

Rare and early view of Snohomish, Washington, printed by the Elliott Publishing Co. in San Francisco. Half of the lithograph features a large bird's-eye view of the town, showing the river in the foreground, with the rail line leading off into the right background. A logging enterprise is prominent on the waterfront, with the entirety of the town surrounded by dense evergreen forest and mountainous hills in the background. Along the top edge are six individual building insets: A.M. Blackman's grocery, the Ferguson Building (featuring the local photography studio of Barnes & Evans), Wilbur's drug store, the offices of the Sun Publishing Company, the residence of W.M. Snyder, and "G.G. England's Block." Below the view are four further insets, as well as a key to twenty-one identified buildings in the view, and a brief history and booster blurb for the town. The four insets at the bottom feature the "Blackman Block," including the Hotel Penobscot; the Snohomish Exchange; the residence of C.F. Jackson; and the Blackman Brothers' lumber mill and factory. The promotional text is written by Eldridge Morse, the town's first doctor and proprietor of the town's first newspaper, *The Northern Star*.

Founded in 1859 as Cadyville, by 1890 Snohomish had a population of nearly 2,000 people, and on the present work claims the title of "The Gem City of Puget Sound." For some thirty years, Snohomish was indeed the foremost regional town. In the late 1880s, however, real estate speculators began plotting and platting on the news that the Great Northern Railway would extend northward from Tacoma and Seattle. Accordingly, the city of Everett, at the mouth of the Snohomish River, was founded in 1890, the year this view was published. By 1893, when that city was incorporated, it had eclipsed Snohomish as the principal town north of Seattle.

We locate two institutional copies of this lithograph, at the Library of Congress and Pennsylvania State University. An early and handsome 19th-century bird's-eye view of the western Washington town, published on the eve of statehood.

\$4,000

EARLY PROMOTIONAL WORK FOR THIS WASHINGTON TOWN

99. [Washington]. *Everett, Washington, a City of Industries. Its Manufacturing, Mineral and Commercial Resources. Its Educational Advantages and Attractions for the Home Seeker.* Everett, Wa.: Everett Commercial Club, 1897. 45,[3]pp. Oblong octavo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light wear and soiling, minor chipping. Light dampstaining to lower corner, affecting outer leaves. About very good.

Promotional work for Everett, Washington, located about twenty-five miles north of Seattle. Incorporated in 1893, the city was envisioned by its founders as industrial in nature, as evidenced by the present publication. This work extolls the diverse virtues of the city with the obvious aim of attracting more manufactures to the region. Advertised herein are mining ventures, smelting, a paper mill, lumbering, and the railroads. We locate two copies in OCLC, at Southern Methodist University and the Washington State Library.

\$500

WASHINGTON STATE RAILROAD MAP

100. [Washington]. *Railroad Commission Map of Washington.* 1910. [Olympia: Washington Railroad Commission], 1910. Large folding map, 34 x 47.5 inches, folded to 8 x 5 inches. Original printed card covers. Covers with slight loss, minor wear. Minor wear to map, minor separation at a few corners. Very good plus.

Large and detailed map of Washington state, delineating thirty different railroads across the state, including electric and projected lines, as well as logging railroads. The Washington Railroad Commission was first formed in 1905. Comprised of three persons, the Commission was tasked with inspection, safety, and some regulation of rates, as well as investigation into complaints of misconduct. It produced three maps, in 1908, 1910, and 1911, reflecting the swiftly-evolving landscape of transportation in the state. The following year, the Commission was redesignated as the Washington Public Service Commission, and its jurisdictional role expanded to encompass electric, gas, telephone, and more. Among the railways listed here are the Northern Pacific; the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway; the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad; Ilwaco Railroad Co.; Tacoma Eastern Railroad; the Wenatchee Valley Railroad; the Centralia Eastern; and the Northern Yakima Valley Railway. There are seven electric railroads listed: Okanagan Electric Railway (projected); Everett & Cherry Valley; Seattle & Everett Traction Co.; Spokane & Inland Empire; the Walla Walla Traction Co.; Puget Sound International Railway & Power Co.; and the Washington Water Power Co. The verso of the map contains an index of towns, as well as logging, coal, and iron companies. Only a handful of copies recorded in OCLC. \$650

UNIQUE WASHINGTON MINING REPORT

101. [Washington]. [Mining]. [*Typescript Report on Castle Rock Coal Mine, with Maps and Photographs*]. Seattle: Dam Brothers, 1917. [18]pp. plus two leaves of photographs and four maps (two folding). Folio. Original red leather wrappers. Minor wear. Near fine.

Typescript report prepared by Dam Brothers of Seattle outlining the property and potential for development of the Castle Rock Coal Mine in Cowlitz County, Washington. The 840-acre property was located near the town of Castle Rock, which is between Olympia and Portland, near the Oregon border. "The development on this property consists of 1,300 feet tunnel, slope, drifts, cross out and rooms, all splendidly timbered and having 3 ft 24 lb steel track in all tunnels, with necessary side tracks. ... The coal vein on which this work has been done consists of a 'Blanket Vein' running from 4 to 6 feet thickness." The report appears to have been prepared as a sales prospectus, and seems to indicate that the mine has been inactive for some years. It includes the mine details, a report on the mine by Mining Engineer Milnor Roberts, and five photographs of the area around the mine entrance. Additionally, there are general maps of Washington and Oregon, as well as a folding township map on which the location of the mine has been drawn in by hand, and a large blueprint map depicting the tunnels and diggings of the mine itself. The Dam Brothers were involved in a number of development projects in the Yakima Valley including, ironically, irrigation and hydroelectric power. Presumed to be either unique or produced in a very small number of copies. \$850

EARLY MOVIE THEATRE BROADSIDES

102. [Washington]. [Women]. [Movies]. [*Collection of Twelve BroadSides Advertising Programs at an Early Tacoma Movie Theater Owned by a Woman*]. [Tacoma. ca. 1900-1903]. Twelve narrow broadsides, slightly varying in size, but each approximately, 12 x 4.5 inches. Printed on various colored, thin paper stocks. Light wear at edges; a few ruffled corners. Light dust soiling. Very good.

A wonderful group of twelve broadside advertisements for an early movie theater in Tacoma, Washington, owned and operated by Sally Chandler Sloan at the turn of the 20th century. Sloan opened the Searchlight moving picture theater in Tacoma some time between 1898 and the end of 1900. In doing so, she became one of the first women involved in motion pictures in the pre-nickelodeon era. Her theater was in the Donnelly Hotel, 744 Pacific Avenue, and featured rows of seats on a flat floor and a 25-foot canvas suspended from the ceiling onto which the motion pictures were projected. A Gramophone-Grand "talking machine" provided music. The device boasted a brass horn five feet high in order to attract people from the street, and Sloan apparently operated it herself. Sloan also employed a female cashier and projectionist, as well as a boy to pass out handbills, such as those in this collection, every week as the programs changed. During the several years Sloan was involved in the moving picture industry, she opened similar theaters in Seattle and Spokane, thereby becoming the head of one of the earliest motion picture theater chains.

Each handbill lists the series of films being shown that week and provides a brief synopsis of their content to attract attendance. The weekly programs usually comprised nine or ten short films depicting worldwide events, travel, sights, and comedy. The entertainment understandably tended towards occasions well-suited to the new medium, like train or boat travel, sporting events, parades, and dances. The two dateable events amongst the movie programs are the funeral of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the royal visit of Edward VII to Edinburgh in 1903. Admission to the "continuous entertainment," both in the afternoon and evening, cost ten cents.

A fine collection of promotionals for an early, female-owned movie theater in Washington. We locate no other examples in institutions or in sales records. \$1,250

A NEW FORTY-NINER WRITES FROM SAN FRANCISCO

103. Watson, George. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from George Watson, a Newly Arrived Forty-Niner in San Francisco, to His Brother in Connecticut*]. San Francisco. August 31, 1849. [3]pp. plus docketing, on a quarto bifolium. Previously folded. Light wear and a couple of very short separations along old folds; a few small, unobtrusive tape repairs on second leaf. Minor loss caused by opening of wax seal, not affecting text. Light foxing. About very good.

An excellent Gold Rush letter from a Forty-Niner just off the boat in San Francisco at the end of August 1849. Herein, George Watson writes to his brother Samuel in Connecticut, having just arrived in California after an arduous journey. He first describes the dramatic events on the last leg of their journey, a forty-nine day sail from San Blas:

"After Brother Luke wrote father from San Blas, we waited several days for the steamer which was several days behind her time and as a last resort engaged passage on a Peruvian Brig which was a poor old craft but the first "& only vessel in port to sail for a long time. We got all ready for sea waiting for a land breeze to take us out of port when in a hard thunderstorm her main mast was struck by lightning, shivering it all to pieces near the top and killing a poor but most worthy Mexican & stunning one gentleman from Ohio severely & three or four others slightly."

Having arrived in San Francisco without any further loss of life, Watson provides his brother with an update on other friends and acquaintances who have also made the journey, and advises him of his own plans:

"Read & Johnson came on the steamer & have gone to the mines. Henry has had a letter from them informing him that are making an ounce per day each. Frederic left four days since for the mines. His company like all others has broken up. I regret that we could not have seen him here but hope to see him at the diggings when we arrive there. We have made arrangements for leaving [and] think we may in the course of next week. Labour is about \$6 per day here for common hands & mechanics \$10 to \$12 per day. Board is from \$12 per week to half that per day. Goods of all kinds at wholesale are much cheaper here than in the States but at retail... enormously dear."

In the final section of his letter, Watson gives his first, rather poor impressions of San Francisco:

"But to describe San Francisco or the little I saw of it, it is an uneven or rather hilly place, everything in confusion. Goods of all kinds laying about the streets for want of a place to store them. One half the people are living tents, some of which are renting for \$5000 dollars per year. There are but five good buildings in the place of all forms and kinds ~ frame, brick, logs, sheet.... It is tolerably healthy here, not much sickness except Dysentery. It has prevailed to a great degree but is more healthy there now and is to be as the season gets later."

In all, a fine letter from a newly arrived Forty-Niner, providing details of his journey, his experiences of Gold Rush San Francisco, and his plans and activities there in preparation for his own imminent departure to the gold diggings.

\$1,500

SCARCE REPORT ON BORDER INCURSIONS DURING THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

104. [Weaver, William A.]. *Examination and Review of a Pamphlet Printed and Secretly Circulated by M.E. Gorostiza, Late Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico....* Washington, D.C.: Peter Force, 1837. 188pp. Original blue wrappers; rear cover lacking. Front cover partially torn away, spine chipped; contemporary ownership inscriptions on front cover. Inscribed by the author on the title page. Minor toning. Untrimmed and mostly unopened. Good.

An important federal document refuting the claims of incursion into Texas by U.S. military forces during the Texas Revolution. Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza, Mexican minister to the United States, published accusations in both Philadelphia and Mexico in 1836 that American troops under the command of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines crossed into Texas territory in 1836, thereby violating American promises of neutrality.

"Gaines commanded the southwest military division of the United States in 1836. His sympathies were with Texas, although he was prevented by his position from helping with the Texas Revolution.... Gaines's instructions forbade him to cross into Texas unless armed belligerents should threaten to violate United States territorial sovereignty. He was given discretion, however, to cross the Sabine River if Indian depredations should disturb the tranquility of the border.... Having been falsely informed that 1,500 Indians and 1,000 Mexican cavalymen were concentrated near Nacogdoches on the Old San Antonio Road, he advanced fourteen of his companies to the Louisiana-Texas frontier and called for a brigade of volunteers each from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi as well as a battalion from Alabama. After the battle of San Jacinto, Gaines pulled back to Fort Jesup to await developments. Both Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston urged him to cross the border and establish his headquarters at Nacogdoches. Gaines demurred, but called up an additional requisition of volunteers in the light of a rumored second Mexican invasion of Texas" - Texas State Handbook Online.

In several sections, this work attacks and refutes the claims of the Mexican minister:

"The first 34 pages are devoted to a critical 'examination' of the Gorostiza pamphlet. This is followed on pages [35]-97 by the text of 52 documents published by the American government May 14, 1836, and on pages 98-164 of documents numbered 53-95, 'accompanying the message of the President to Congress, December 6, 1836.' In these two lists of documents, there are many not published in the Gorostiza pamphlet.... Pages 165-182 give a translation of the introduction to the Gorostiza pamphlet, and at the end, pages 183-188, is a summary of some of its correspondence. Weaver is given as the author of the Examination and Review because of a pencil note of Henry Wagner, 'Mayo says written by one Weaver an official of the State Dept.'... It is quite probable that the Department was interested in having this criticism of Gorostiza published" - Streeter.

The present copy possesses an excellent association, with a gift inscription from the author to Levi Woodbury on the title page, and his ownership inscription on the front wrapper. At the time of this work's publication, Woodbury was the Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was previously a Senator for the state of New Hampshire, and the Secretary of the Navy during Jackson's first term. He went on to be appointed to the Supreme Court by James K. Polk. The work overall is quite rare on the market, with no copy appearing in archived sales records since a 1968 Eberstadt catalog, where it was listed for \$200. According to his own bibliography of Texas, Streeter owned a copy of this work, but it did not appear in the sale of his collection.

Eberstadt 162:343. Howes W187, "aa." Sabin 102205. Streeter Texas 1301.

\$2,250

CINCINNATI NEWSPAPERMAN'S ACCOUNT OF ALASKA

105. Wells, E. Hazzard. *[Volume of Pasted Newspaper Clippings from the Cincinnati Post Written by E.H. Wells While on Assignment During the Alaska Gold Rush and the Oklahoma Land Rush]*. [Cincinnati. 1897, 1889]. [24] leaves. Small quarto. Original half leather and marbled boards; leather spine perished but binding still sound, corners heavily worn. Light wear and soiling to contents. Good.

Volume of pasted newspaper clippings containing the reporting of E. Hazard Wells, reporter for the Cincinnati Post. The clippings record Wells' travels to the far north via Vancouver and are illustrated with woodcuts of native peoples, his gear, and scenes from Alaska. In the opening article, headlined "Off for Alaska," he outlines his proposed journey, writing,

"Descriptive letters will be sent back to the Scripps papers - The Post of Cincinnati, The News of Detroit, The Chronicle of St. Louis and The Press of Cleveland - as regularly as circumstances will permit, although postal facilities are not first-class north of Sitka, Alaska. Among other places of interest, Mr. Wells expects to visit the newly-discovered placer gold mines in the Yukon country, and to secure and send back the first authentic information concerning them. Primitive Indian tribes will be visited, and possibly chiefs interviewed. Camera pictures will be taken everywhere, and sent back for reproduction in the League papers."

Indeed, the articles here include descriptions of the voyage, images of Native Americans, and detailed depictions of local scenery and color. One such describing Fort Wrangel reads, "There is one main street running parallel with the shore of the harbor, at one end of which are a number of trading stores and at the other end Tlinket abodes. No patent medicine signs are to be seen anywhere, and their absence plainly tells us that we are beyond civilization. The hundred or so unpainted one-story houses are mostly falling to decay...the listless inhabitants, who are mostly Tlinket Indians, locally designated as the Stikeens, who number perhaps eight dozen, all told. Only about 12 of the half hundred white men are permanent residents, and there are six or seven lonesome white women...."

Other headlines promise stories such as "Among the Chilkoots," "Arctic Circle Mines," "Bewitched Tlinkets," "On Lake Lindeman," "A Long Raft Voyage" and "The Yukon Rapids," "A Moose Hunt," "An Arctic Gold Camp," "A Gold-Paved Stream," "Devil Worshipers: Central Alaskan Indians and Their Medicine Man," and more, covering [37]pp. of the album.

The first few leaves are dedicated to Wells' reporting on the Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889, with similarly enchanting descriptions and illustrations. The opening headline reads, "Our Boomer Mounted: A Post Tenderfoot Ready with His Fleet Racer," prepared to take part in the action of the rush. A later headline notes that "Oklahoma and U.S. Doing as Well as Could Be Expected," followed by a subheadline that reads, "The New Territory Spotted All Over with Farms and New Cities Within Twelve Hours of Her First Opening for Settlement - There Never Was Anything Like It Before." A final article details a visit "With the Injuns: A Post Man Calls upon the Cheyennes and Arapahoes," featuring a banquet of dog stew. His final paragraph in the article discusses the damage wrought by cigarettes among the native populace, as well as consumption and their loss of land: "Consumption also appears to be working havoc, and is gradually settling the Indian question in this region. At present there are about 3000 Cheyennes and 2000 Arapahoes on the reservation, which is 90 miles square. Heretofore the Indians have made numerous deer hunting excursions into Oklahoma, but the opening up of that tract deprives them of their last hunting ground. There is little game to be found elsewhere."

Wells' diaries and collected articles from the Gold Rush were published in 1984, but this volume would appear to have been compiled by someone with a contemporary connection to the author. An interesting artifact, full of detail about the period and events therein.

\$750

CHARITABLE WORK IN UTAH ON DISPLAY AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

106. Wells, Emmeline B., editor. *Charities and Philanthropies. Woman's Work in Utah.* Salt Lake City: George Q. Cannon & Sons Co., 1893. 90pp. plus three plates. Original tan printed wrappers, stapled. Wear and soiling to wrappers, spine chipped, tear to fore edge of first few leaves. Internally clean. About very good.

A work compiled for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, reporting on the charitable and philanthropic societies operated by the women of Utah. These include, among others, the National Woman's Relief Society, the Deseret Hospital, Catholic charities, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, orphanages and missionary societies, the Society of Spiritualists, and the Needle Work Guild of America. Illustrated with three plates depicting different charitable edifices. Fewer than ten copies in OCLC.

\$450

PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF A MONTANA FISHING TRIP

107. [Werner, Jacob A.]. *Far Up Beneath the Dome of Heaven's Canopy*. [Billings. 1917]. [18]pp. Oblong octavo. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light dust soiling and wear to wraps. Central pair of leaves detached. Slightly later gift inscription on title page. Good plus.

Scare account of a fishing trip made by the Yellowstone County Bar Association to Stillwater River, near its confluence with the Yellowstone, in 1917. The group travelled from Billings, Montana, and made camp on the river north of Custer National Forest. The pamphlet is illustrated with several reproductions of engaging photographs, and the text provides a humorous report of the occasion. We locate one copy, at the Montana Historical Society. \$300

PERSONAL RPPCs OF YELLOWSTONE

108. [Wyoming]. *[Collection of Twenty-two Vernacular Real Photo Postcards of Yellowstone National Park]*. [Yellowstone]. 1911. Twenty-two real-photo postcards, each annotated and dated. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A nice group of souvenir photographs taken on a trip to Yellowstone in August 1911, printed as real photo postcards. The group opens on August 6th with a photograph captioned "Official Entrance Arch, Dedicated by Roosevelt 1903. Gardiner, Wyoming." The tour then progresses through the park over the next two weeks, visiting Old Faithful and other geysers, Eagles Nest, the Upper Geyser Basin, Kepler's Cascades, the Upper Falls, Yellowstone Lake, and more. Each photograph is captioned and dated, though the postcards have not been used. Images are generally clear and with good contrast, occasionally featuring spectators or other elements beyond the scenery. They are captioned as follows:

"Official Entrance Arch, Dedicated by Roosevelt 1903. Gardiner, Wyoming.

"Eagle's Nest, Gardiner Canyon, Wyoming. Aug. 6, 1911."

"Wild Elk near Yellowstone Canyon. Aug. 9, 1911."

"Great Fountain. Aug. 10, 1911. Middle Basin."

"Old Faithful. Aug 11, 1911. Yellowstone Park."

"Lone Star Geyser. Aug. 11, 1911. Upper Basin."

"Aug. 11, 1911. Old Faithful Geyser. Yellowstone Park. Every 70 Minutes."

"Aug. 11, 1911. Kepler's Cascades. Yellowstone Park."

"Upper geyser Basin. Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. Grotto Geyser. Aug. 11, 1911."

"Old Faithful, Upper Basin. Yellowstone Park. Aug. 11, 1911."

"The Fish Cone, Thumb. Yellowstone Lake. Aug. 13, 1911."

"Riverside Geyser, Aug. 12, 1911. Yellowstone Park."

"Riverside Geyser, Yellowstone Park. Aug. 12, 1911."

"The Fish Cone. Thumb Lunch Station. Aug. 13, 1911. Yellowstone Lake."

"Pelicans at Yellowstone Lake. Aug. 14, 1911."

"Upper Falls of Yellowstone. Aug. 16, 1911."

"Lower Falls of Yellowstone. Aug. 16, 1911."

"Yellowstone Canyon, Aug. 16, 1911."

"Aug. 16., 1911. Yellowstone Canyon from Inspiration Point."

"Upper Falls of Yellowstone. Aug. 17, 1911."

"Yellowstone Canyon. Aug. 17, 1911."

"Eagle's Nest. Yellowstone Canyon. Aug. 23, 1911."

\$600